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No. 102

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

September 6, 2000.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JUDY BIGGERT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord God of covenant love, You provide us wisdom for our lives; You empower us to live out our commitments to others. As we enter into legislative session today, You welcome us into Your presence.

May the families and local districts we leave to assemble once again as the 106th Congress be blessed and protected by You.

May our personal relationships with them be secured and our common life be enriched by the work and intentions that bring us to public service.

Help this government to enact laws that respect the right of parents and protect children. Guide this Congress and all local communities to create homes and neighborhoods where trust and creative deeds may flourish.

Fix us on the course of justice and shape our future by solid information and quality education. Let truth be our guide and secure peace our gift to families and the world, now and forever. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PITTS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 820. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3244. An act to combat trafficking of persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and slavery-like conditions, in the United States and countries around the world through prevention, through prosecution and enforcement against traffickers, and through protection and assistance to victims of trafficking.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 820) "An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. STEVENS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. KERRY, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 3244) "An Act to combat trafficking of persons, especially into

the sex trade, slavery, and slavery-like conditions, in the United States and countries around the world through prevention, through prosecution and enforcement against traffickers, and through protection and assistance to victims of trafficking," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints from the—

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. HATCH, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. LEAHY; and

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. HELMS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. WELLSTONE; to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills, a joint resolution and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 610. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Washakie County and Big Horn County, Wyoming, to the Westside Irrigation District, Wyoming, and for other purposes.

S. 1894. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land to Park County, Wyoming.

S. 1936. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other National Forest System land in the State of Oregon and use the proceeds derived from the sale or exchange for National Forest System purposes.

S. 2020. An act to adjust the boundary of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi, and for other purposes.

S. 2279. An act to authorize the addition of land to Sequoia National Park, and for other purposes.

S. 2352. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate the Wekiva River and its tributaries of Wekiwa Springs Run, Rock Springs Run, and Black Water Creek in the State of Florida as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

S. 2386. An act to authorize the United States Postal Service to issue semipostals, and for other purposes.

S. 2421. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing an

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

S. 2998. An act to designate a fellowship program of the Peace Corps promoting the work of returning Peace Corps volunteers in underserved American communities as the "Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program".

S.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.

S. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States.

S. Con. Res. 133. Concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of S. 1809.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 105-134, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, announces the appointment made during the adjournment, of Nancy Rutlege Connery, of Maine, to serve as a member of the Amtrak Reform Council, vice Joseph Vranich, of Pennsylvania, effective July 28, 2000.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 99-498, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, reappoints Charles Terrell, of Massachusetts, to the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance for a three-year term beginning October 1, 2000, made during the adjournment, effective July 28, 2000.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106-173, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, announces the appointment of Frank J. Williams, of Rhode Island, to the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, made during the adjournment, effective August 24, 2000.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, July 28, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 28, 2000 at 9:35 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1749; that the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1982; that the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3291; that the Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendments to H.R. 4040.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, L.,  
*Clerk of the House.*

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of Rule I, Speaker pro tempore MORELLA signed the following

enrolled bills on Saturday, July 29, 2000:

H.R. 1749, to designate Wilson Creek in Avery and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

H.R. 1982, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Rome, New York, as the "Donald J. Mitchell Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic";

H.R. 3291, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, and for other purposes;

S. 2869, an act to protect religious liberty, and for other purposes;

The following enrolled bills on Monday, August 7, 2000:

H.R. 1167, to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide for further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for our purposes;

H.R. 3519, to provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the AIDS epidemic;

The following enrolled bill on Friday, August 18, 2000:

H.R. 4040, to amend Title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees, members of the uniformed services, and civilian and military retirees, provide for the correction of retirement coverage errors under chapters 83 and 84 of such title, and for other purposes.

And Speaker pro tempore GILCHREST signed the following enrolled bill on Wednesday, August 23, 2000:

H.R. 8, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phase out the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO PARENTS ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DRUG ABUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to sections 710(a)(2) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1709) and the order of the House of Thursday, July 27, 2000, the Speaker, on Tuesday, August 15, 2000, appointed the following members from the private sector to the Parents Advisory Council on Youth Drug Abuse on the part of the House:

Ms. Judith Kreamer, Naperville, Illinois, to a three-year term;

Ms. Modesta Martinez, Bensenville, Illinois, to a two-year term;

And Mr. Richard F. James, Columbus, Ohio, to a one-year term.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 26, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of resolutions adopted on July 26, 2000 by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Copies of the resolutions are being transmitted to the Department of the Army. With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

Enclosures.

DOCKET 2648: CROSS LAKE, LOUISIANA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives,* That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Red River Basin, Arkansas and Louisiana, Comprehensive Study published as House Report 98-217, with a view to determine the feasibility of measures relating to water supply, flood damage reduction, and recreation at Cross Lake, Louisiana, at this time.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2649: OCKLAWAHA RIVER BASIN,  
FLORIDA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives,* That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Four River Basins, Florida, published as House Document 585, 87th Congress and other pertinent reports, with a view to determine the feasibility of measures related to comprehensive watershed planning for water conservation, water supply, flood control, environmental restoration and protection, and other water resource related problems in the Apopka/Palatkaha Basins and the Upper Ocklawaha River Basin south of the Silver River.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2650: FORT DODGE, IOWA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives,* That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Des Moines River Basin, Iowa and Minnesota, published as House Document 146, 96th Congress, 1st Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable in the interest of flood damage reduction and environmental restoration and protection of the Des Moines River at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2651: CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL,  
TEXAS

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives,* That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Texas, published as House Document 99, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, and a view to determine whether any modifications are advisable at the present time with particular reference to providing improvements to the Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Texas, in the interest of

shoreline protection, storm damage reduction, environmental restoration and protection, and other allied purposes.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2652: PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Portland Harbor, Maine, published as House Document 216, 87th Congress, 1st Session, and House Document 510, 79th Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports with a view to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable in the interest of navigation and other allied purposes, including the advisability of deepening the existing 45-foot harbor channel and 35-foot Fore River channel and turning basin.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2653: SEARSPORT HARBOR, MAINE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Searsport Harbor, Maine, published as House Document 500, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable in the interest of navigation, including the advisability of deepening the existing 35-foot channel and turning basin.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2654: KIHEI AREA SHORELINE, MAUI, HAWAII

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army in accordance with Section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, is requested to review the feasibility of providing beach restoration and shoreline protection in the vicinity of Kihei on the Island of Maui, Hawaii.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2655: BROWNSVILLE SHIP CHANNEL, TEXAS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army, shall review the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Brazos Island Harbor, Texas, published as House Document 428, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports to determine the feasibility of providing navigation improvements to the Brownsville Ship Channel associated with the Brownsville Deepwater Container Port.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 26, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTER, *Speaker: House of Representatives,*

Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find copies of resolutions approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 26, 2000, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 606.

With warm regards, I remain

Sincerely,

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

Enclosures.

LEASE: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 93,000 rentable square feet of space and 7 parking spaces for the Internal Revenue Service currently located at 1650 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA, at a proposed total annual cost of \$1,732,000 for a lease term of three years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

*Provided,* That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

*Provided further,* That the General Services Administration shall report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on the course of action taken to meet the long-term space needs for the Internal Revenue Service.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

AMENDMENT: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* that pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for the design and review for the repair and alteration of the existing vacated United States courthouse located at 811 Grand, Kansas City, Missouri at a design cost of \$4,304,000. This resolution amends the Committee resolution of February 5, 1992, which authorized construction of a new courthouse in Kansas City, Missouri at a total estimated cost of \$114,476,000.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH: BAYVIEW CAMPUS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 11(b) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 610), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct, lease, or acquire a facility to house the National Institutes of Health Research Center, Bayview Campus of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; including lease, pur-

chase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 20 days.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

ADDITIONAL DESIGN: UNITED STATES POST OFFICE—COURTHOUSE, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for additional design for the construction of a 132,003 gross square foot addition, including 55 inside parking spaces, and construction of alterations to the existing United States Post Office—Courthouse located at 600 Capitol Street in Little Rock, Arkansas, at an additional design and review cost of \$1,820,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided,* That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further,* That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 1,016,300 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 150 inside parking spaces, located in Los Angeles, California, at a site cost of \$20,600,000 and design and review cost of \$14,650,000, for a combined cost of \$35,250,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided,* That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further,* That the design shall recognize the need for courtrooms to be available to fulfill judicial responsibility and to serve the public by disposing of cases in a fair and expeditious manner, and in so doing the facility shall, to the maximum extent possible utilize the 1,016,300 square feet of space for a stand alone courthouse with sufficient courtrooms to maximize operational efficiencies and enhance security.

*Provided further,* That the Committee expects the General Services Administration, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, to design for, and configure for maximum utilization, a courtroom sharing model for the courts in Los Angeles, California, ensuring, to the maximum extent practicable, continued use of all existing courtrooms in the Roybal Federal Building for judicial proceedings.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 7 of

the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 327,600 square foot annex building and for renovations to the existing courthouse, including 250 parking spaces, for the E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse located in Washington, D.C., at an additional design cost of \$563,000, management and inspection cost of \$4,583,000, estimated construction cost for the annex of \$75,665,000, and estimated construction cost for renovations to the existing courthouse of \$28,687,000 for a combined cost of \$109,498,000, a modified prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,  
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 219,897 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 50 inside parking spaces, located in Biloxi/Gulfport, Mississippi, at an additional site cost of \$3,633,000, management and inspection cost of \$3,078,000, and estimated construction cost of \$38,137,000 for a combined cost of \$44,848,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 259,688 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 64 inside parking spaces, located in Richmond, Virginia, at a site cost of \$15,500,000 and design and review cost of \$3,976,000, for a combined cost of \$19,476,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further*, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 634,763 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 180 inside parking spaces, located in Seattle, Washington, at an additional site cost of \$9,216,000, at an additional design cost of

\$3,110,000, a management and inspection cost of \$5,708,000, and estimated construction cost of \$173,657,000 for a combined cost of \$191,691,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE, MOBILE, ALABAMA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 305,361 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 50 inside parking spaces, located in Mobile, Alabama, at a site cost of \$2,895,000 and design and review cost of \$4,642,000, for a combined cost of \$7,537,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further*, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: FEDERAL BUILDING—UNITED  
STATES COURTHOUSE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 246,187 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 40 inside parking spaces and 79 outside parking spaces, located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at a site cost of \$9,785,000 and review cost of \$3,689,000, for a combined cost of \$13,474,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further*, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 129,800 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 33 inside parking spaces and 100 outside parking spaces, located in Rockford, Illinois, at a site cost of \$618,000 and design and review cost of \$2,219,000, for a combined cost of \$2,837,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared

or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further*, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

DESIGN: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, LAS  
CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized in the amount of \$3,040,000 for the design of a 197,577 gross square foot United States courthouse, on government owned land, including 70 inside parking spaces, located in Las Cruces, New Mexico, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further*, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 153,296 gross square foot United States courthouse annex, including 40 inside parking spaces, located in Buffalo, New York, at a site cost of \$1,030,000 and design and review cost of \$2,569,000, for a combined cost of \$3,599,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further*, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives*, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 310,294 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 169 inside parking spaces, located in Nashville, Tennessee, at a site cost of \$9,076,000 and design and review cost of \$4,335,000, for a combined cost of \$13,411,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided*, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further,* That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE, EL PASO, TEXAS

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 221,613 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 60 inside parking spaces, located in El Paso, Texas, at a site cost of \$4,120,000 and design and review cost of \$4,353,000, for a combined cost of \$8,473,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided,* That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further,* That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the alteration of the existing courthouse and construction of an annex for a 399,394 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 47 inside parking spaces, located in Norfolk, Virginia, at a site cost and utility relocation of \$5,787,000 and design and review cost of \$4,806,000, for a combined cost of \$10,593,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided,* That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

*Provided further,* That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,  
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the existing courthouse and construction of an annex for a 134,794 gross square foot United States courthouse complex, including 18 inside parking spaces, located in Erie, Pennsylvania, at an additional design cost of \$121,000, a management and inspection cost of \$1,764,000, and estimated construction cost of \$25,084,000 for a combined cost of \$26,969,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included, in this resolution.

*Provided,* That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,  
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 428,376 gross square foot United States courthouse including 112 inside parking spaces, located in Fresno, California, at an additional design cost of \$820,000, at a management and inspection cost of \$4,596,000, and estimated construction cost of \$107,141,000 for a combined cost of \$112,557,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

*Provided,* That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

July 26, 2000.

There was no objection.

#### NEVADA'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN WILL WORK

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, last week Vice President GORE criticized the State of Nevada for its innovative prescription drug plan for seniors.

Mr. GORE said it would not work. Mr. GORE said it was a complete failure. He also said insurance companies would not participate.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to respectfully say that Mr. GORE's statements about Nevada's prescription drug plan were false and misleading, and Mr. GORE should apologize to the hard-working people of Nevada.

At least five insurance companies have asked to serve as the vendor for the State's program. The State of Nevada will provide the selected insurance company with help and, in turn, Nevada's low-income seniors will truly benefit from reduced prescription costs, starting next year.

Providing an insurance-based prescription drug benefit can work and Nevada is leading the way. It is time to get Washington, D.C. out of the medicine cabinets of American seniors. It is time to follow Nevada's lead and provide a voluntary, flexible, and affordable prescription drug plan under Medicare.

#### INDONESIAN MILITIAS KILL U.N. STAFF IN WEST TIMOR

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, in 1999, militias, armed and supported by the Indonesian military, rampaged through East Timor because the people of East Timor voted for freedom and independence.

One year later, the militias are on the rampage again. Today, pro-Indo-

nesia militias killed at least three United Nations refugee workers in West Timor.

Over 100,000 refugees from East Timor remain trapped in squalid refugee camps in West Timor, under the control of the militias. These U.N. workers were providing much-needed relief to these refugees.

Let me tell my colleagues how they died. A mob of thousands of militiamen, wielding machetes and rifles stormed the U.N. headquarters in West Timor. The militias stabbed their victims to death, dragged their bodies into the street, and then set them on fire.

President Clinton must condemn these brutal murders and demand the Indonesian government disarm and disband the militias and ensure the safe return of the refugees to East Timor.

Finally, the United States must maintain the suspension of all U.S. military aid and relations with the Indonesian military until this has been accomplished.

The murder and mayhem in West Timor must stop today.

#### THE FIRST CONGRESS OPENED WITH PRAYER

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, on this day, September 6, 1774, 226 years ago, the first Congress assembled in Philadelphia. According to the Records of Congress, Congress established two important precedents on that day. First, rules of governing its procedures; and, second, it decided to open its sessions with prayer.

John Adams provided the details on that second decision, reporting that "When Congress first met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened in prayer. It was opposed by one or two, because we were so divided in religious sentiment that we could not agree on the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams rose and said, 'He was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from a gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopalian clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress tomorrow morning.' The motion was seconded and passed in the affirmative."

Interestingly, although objections were raised against public prayers two centuries ago, Congress quickly learned that prayer was a unifying rather than a dividing force. Now, two centuries later, we still benefit from what they learned 226 years ago today.

#### TAKE HEED REGARDING ELECTRIC UTILITY DEREGULATION

(Mr. FILNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I returned home, like all of my colleagues, to my district in August. And what did I find in my hometown of San Diego? In a word, disaster.

San Diego is the first area of California to fully deregulate its electrical utility industry. The result is that in just 3 months the double and tripling of electrical rates by the price-gouging electrical generators; seniors on fixed incomes wondering whether to turn up their air conditioning or pay for their medicines; small businesses wondering how long they can hold out; hospitals, libraries, youth centers, schools, the military, all their budgets thrown into turmoil.

While the State legislature has just administered a Band-Aid to stop the bleeding, we need stronger and longer-lasting action. I am asking the House today to pass legislation to roll back the wholesale rates for electricity in the western region and roll those back retroactively. Those who have gouged our consumers for more than \$350 million in the last 3 months should pay the bill for their actions.

We need to take this action now. So, my colleagues, welcome back, but look closely at San Diego. We are the poster children for the nation. Many of my colleagues have deregulation bills in their States and we have deregulation bills on our floor. Deregulation cannot work when the basic commodity is controlled by monopolies. Take heed, Congress.

#### DEATH TAX OVERRIDE

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Madam Speaker, author Pearl S. Buck once wrote, "Our society must make it right and possible for old people not to fear the young or to be deserted by them, for the test of a civilization is the way that it cares for its helpless members." Yet our Nation's tax policies do desert the elderly.

The IRS bureaucrats tax seniors who work, scrimp, and save all their lives to build a business or a family farm. Their property and profits are taxed yearly. They even pay taxes on their employees. And what is the result? Upon the death of the owner, a successful business is hit with a death tax of up to 55 percent of the business' worth. Most family businesses cannot survive such crippling taxes, and families are forced to sell.

The death tax is uncivilized. Let us override the Clinton veto of the death tax.

#### CONGRESS SHOULD LOOK INTO CHINESE MONEY LAUNDERING SCHEME AND ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REFUSAL TO INVESTIGATE

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, something stinks. First it was the Chinese general, then it was the Chinese Communist party, and then along came another 96 Chinese nationals. And they all had one thing in common: They all made illegal contributions to the Democratic National Committee.

□ 1415

And after all that, the Justice Department said no investigation is warranted.

Now, if that was not enough to tip off Barney Fife, my colleagues, task force chairmen LaBella and Conrad and FBI Director Louis Freeh all recommended an independent counsel for the matter and Janet Reno said no. She said no three times, my colleagues.

Beam me up.

Janet Reno has betrayed America.

Congress should demand immediately an investigation into both this Chinese money laundry business and, number two, Janet Reno.

I yield back the statement of the CIA that, as we speak, Chinese missiles are pointed at us.

#### ESTATE TAX

(Mr. EHLERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EHLERS. Madam Speaker, when I was a young lad, I grew up successfully in two different farming villages. One had 800 occupants. Another had 200. And I became acquainted with the work of the farmers. They work very, very hard. They struggle to build their farms. They reinvest in their farms. And when they die, they want to leave it to their children.

But unfortunately, because of something called the death tax, established in order to finance World War I, they frequently are not able to leave that farm to their children.

The death tax can be as high as 55 or 60 percent. They simply cannot afford to pay the tax in order to keep the farm. They do not have the cash. Their money is tied up in the land.

We passed a bill in the House and the Senate to get rid of the death tax. The President vetoed that plan. He and the Democrats in this Chamber argue that this is a tax cut for the rich. They should go talk to some farmers. They will find out they are not rich. Their money is tied up in the land. It is not in their wallets.

I urge that we override the President's veto and make things right for these people.

The rich escape the estate tax. They have attorneys who show them all the ways to get rid of it. The farmers cannot afford to hire those attorneys.

I urge an override of the veto.

#### INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

(Mr. LAMPSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMPSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today on my continued effort to bring to the attention of this House my deepest concern for the American families destroyed by cases of international child abduction.

Today I will share with my colleagues the story of Ms. Ildiko Gerbatsch and her two daughters, Naomi, 13, and Isabelle, 10.

In the summer of 1997, Naomi and Isabelle visited their father in Germany. At the end of the children's visit, their father failed to return them to their mother in the United States. After 3 years of legal disputes costing close to \$100,000 in legal fees, the mother now has full custody of both children, but only on paper.

Ms. Gerbatsch has only been allowed to visit with Naomi and Isabelle on three occasions. She has been mistreated by the German courts, who have failed to comply with the Hague Treaty.

Madam Speaker, I come to the floor for these daily 1-minutes because I care about families and reuniting children and parents. Let us make it our duty to place pressure on countries who are Hague signatories and who choose not to abide by that agreement.

I urge my colleagues to join me in spreading the message and taking a responsible role in bringing our children home.

#### SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY AND IMPROVING EDUCATION IN AMERICA

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, over the last month, I held many town hall meetings, meetings with constituents across the 7th Congressional District of Michigan.

Two priority issues that seem to come from those meetings as a message to me to bring back to Washington was making sure we save Social Security, not only a concern of the seniors but a concern of their kids and their grandkids.

Secondly was somehow doing a better job to improve education to make sure every child has the opportunity to learn to their maximum potential.

So I challenge myself and I challenge my colleagues to give education a top priority, to get the money out of Washington and into the district.

In terms of Social Security, we must have provisions that make sure that that generation that works so hard, that did so much, that sacrificed, that saved string, that saved tinfoil are not deprived of the Social Security that they have been promised by this Congress. Let us make that effort.

In the last 7½ years, this administration has failed to give us the leadership to solve those problems.

#### SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY AND IMPROVING EDUCATION IN AMERICA

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, over the last month, I held many town hall meetings, and forums with constituents across the 7th Congressional District of Michigan.

Two priority issues that came up in most every meeting was Education and Social Security. Making sure we save Social Security, was not only a concern of the seniors but a concern of younger workers.

Parents were concerned about the K through 12 education for their kids; somehow doing a better job to improve education to make sure every child has the opportunity to learn to their maximum potential.

So I challenge myself and I challenge my colleagues to give education a top priority, to get the money out of Washington and into the classroom so educators and parents can decide how best to use it.

In terms of Social Security, we must have provisions that make sure that that generation that worked so hard, that did so much, that sacrificed, that saved string, that bundled tin-foil for the war effort are not deprived of the Social Security that they were promised. Let us make that effort.

In the last 7½ years, this administration has failed to give us the leadership to solve those problems. Let us do better in the future.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, the State Department's Annual Report on International Religious Freedom was released yesterday.

Among the countries that continue to stand out because of their horrible record on religious freedom are China and Sudan.

The report says of China: "Government respect for religious freedom in China deteriorated, as the persecution of several religious minorities increased."

Such groups as Tibetan Buddhists, Muslims, Falun Gong practitioners, and unofficial Protestants and Roman Catholics were subject to harassment, extortion, prolonged detention, physical abuse, and incarceration in prison or reeducation camps through labor, while the State Department says that there are credible reports that the Chinese Government beat and tortured these people of faith.

Also, in Sudan, it says the Muslim-dominated regime continued to persecute members of different religious minorities, Christian and Muslim.

The report says that much of the world's population lives in countries in which the right to religious freedom is restricted or prohibited.

The Congress, the Clinton administration, and the next administration must do more to stand up for those who are persecuted or suffer because of their religious faith.

#### PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TRAVEL EXCESSES

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, remember back in 1992 when President Clinton was criticizing then President Bush for his travels around the world? And remember in the Democrat Convention they had T-shirts that said, "George Bush's around-the-world tour"?

Well, it has been 8 years. Let us look at the record. President Clinton has been one of the most widely traveled of all Presidents, according to the Washington Post. He has traveled with huge entourages. He has spent almost \$300 million just in the last 3 years. And while his term is ending, President Clinton decided to go on one more worldwide tour while he still was on the taxpayers' tab.

According to the GAO, Clinton and other government officials had been on 159 trips in the last 3 years.

Mr. President, it is time to come home and tend to business.

#### PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLANS

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, after the Bush press conference yesterday, there are now competing prescription drug plans from the candidates. But for the elderly or the baby-boomers, the competition is already over.

The Bush plan is a fundamental, third-rail change from universally available benefits the way Social Security and Medicare have always been to a low-income benefit more like welfare. If they have little money, they get it; otherwise, they do not.

I represent a lot of lower-income seniors who will be taken care of by either both the Bush or the Gore plan. But I am not about to support a plan that leaves out my many middle-income seniors who are in the same boat when it comes to expensive drugs.

Governor Bush cannot restructure Medicare by restructuring the middle class out of it.

#### MAKING IN ORDER CERTAIN MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES ON TODAY

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in

order at any time today for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules and pass the following bills:

H.R. 4884, H.R. 4534, H.R. 4615, H.R. 3454, H.R. 4484, H.R. 2302, H.R. 4448, and H.R. 4449.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such record votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

#### WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4884) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 West 2nd Street in Royal Oak, Michigan, as the "William S. Broomfield Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 West 2nd Street in Royal Oak, Michigan, and known as the Royal Oak Post Office, shall be known and designated as the "William S. Broomfield Post Office Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "William S. Broomfield Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4884.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I commend the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), for introducing this legislation,



H.R. 4884, introduced on July 19, 2000, that designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 West 2nd Street in Royal Oak, Michigan, as the "William S. Broomfield Post Office Building."

This legislation has the support of all members of the House delegation from the State of Michigan, pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform.

Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to speak briefly on the former Member of Congress and my friend, William S. Broomfield, for whom I was privileged to serve for 6 years.

Mr. Broomfield was born in Royal Oak, Michigan, and graduated from Michigan State College, now known as Michigan State University. He served in the United States Army Air Corps during the Second World War and then went into the real estate and property management business.

Bill, as he continues to be known by his friends and by those whom he has represented, was elected to the Michigan State House of Representatives from 1949 to 1954. He served as speaker pro tem in 1953. He was then elected to the State Senate in 1955 and 1956.

In January 1957, Michigan's 18th district elected him to the 85th Congress. He served for 17 succeeding Congresses until January 1992, when he voluntarily retired.

During his tenure in Congress, Representative Broomfield served as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and was ranking member from 1975 until his retirement in 1992.

After retirement, Bill Broomfield started a foundation in Michigan that supports various charities in southeast Michigan, including the efforts to cure cancer, spina bifida, Alzheimer's, and the Salvation Army.

Mr. Broomfield is now a resident of Lake Orion, Michigan. It is fitting that a post office be named after William S. Broomfield in Royal Oak, the birthplace of this dedicated and respected public servant.

I wholeheartedly endorse this resolution and urge all of our colleagues to support this bill, H.R. 4884, honoring Bill Broomfield, a gentleman and a colleague and a friend of many in this House.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my friend and fellow committee member, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), in the consideration of these postal-naming bills.

We seek to pass bills which name eight post offices after a number of distinguished Americans. Collectively, we will honor two former Members of Congress, a pastor, the first African American chaplain, a POW, an assemblyman, and the first African American

municipal court judge and a fine university educator and administrator. I look forward to the swift passage of these measures, as H.R. 4884.

This bill, which redesignates a post office after William S. Broomfield, was introduced by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) on July 19, 2000.

Mr. Broomfield was born in Royal Oak, Michigan, and graduated from high school and attended Michigan State College. He served in the United States Army Air Corps and was a member of the Michigan State House and Senate. He was elected to the 85th Congress in 1956 and represented the 18th Congressional District until his retirement in 1992.

Former Congressman Broomfield was a member of the Committee on International Relations and widely recognized as a consensus builder. He represented his constituents for well over 40 years and is still involved in local charity work.

I urge the swift adoption of this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), the chief sponsor of this bill.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for yielding me this time. I want to begin also by thanking the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH) for bringing this bill to the floor today. I also want to thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), for his valuable assistance as well; and I appreciate the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) being with us during this debate today.

I rise to pay much deserved tribute to Congressman William S. Broomfield who is so endearing and personable that he was known to his constituents simply as Bill. And Bill Broomfield is here with us today. I stand before the House as the sponsor of H.R. 4884, legislation that has been described as naming the post office building at 200 West Second Street in Royal Oak, Michigan in honor of my friend and predecessor.

I am pleased to report to my colleagues that the entire Michigan House delegation has not only signed on as cosponsors but as original cosponsors of this bill. Madam Speaker, Bill Broomfield is so well respected by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle that both Republicans and Democrats stand together to honor this fine man.

As was mentioned, Bill Broomfield was born in Royal Oak, Michigan back in 1922; went on to Michigan State University, then known as Michigan State College; and he has been serving ably in the Michigan legislature and in Congress for, as has been mentioned, over 40 years. He was first elected to Con-

gress in 1956, the same time as the second Eisenhower administration; and he did not stop serving his constituents until his retirement from this body in 1992, a span of 36 years. During his tenure, he served with eight different presidents.

During his tenure, Bill Broomfield was the hallmark of bipartisanship and a self-defined consensus builder. He served as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, later named the International Relations Committee, where he helped craft America's foreign policy during the critical Cold War era. He served as the ranking member of this committee from the mid-1970s until his retirement from this body. He was also the point person in Congress for many of the foreign policy initiatives championed by Presidents Reagan and Bush. From Nicaragua to the Persian Gulf to Eastern Europe to North Korea, he led the charge in Congress for the foreign policy that ultimately won the Cold War.

For this effort, Michiganders and Americans everywhere owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude. The history books may credit Reagan and Bush with bringing down communism, but make no mistake, it should also mention Bill Broomfield in the same breath for his outstanding contribution to the effort that won the Cold War.

Bill Broomfield was also a careful keeper of Congress's prerogatives in foreign policy. He made sure that the legislative branch of government fulfilled its constitutional duty and that the President consulted with lawmakers. For example, Mr. Broomfield ensured that President Bush would consult with Congress when the chief executive ordered a massive troop buildup in Saudi Arabia in response to Iraq's aggression in Kuwait. When President Bush did come to Congress, Bill Broomfield supported his efforts. He said, "We must give the President the power he needs to convince Saddam that he has no other alternative."

Think about all the changes in America that Bill Broomfield had the privilege of witnessing firsthand during his 36-year tenure in this body. He has seen the rise and fall of Soviet totalitarianism. He has seen man reach the Moon and Jim Crow fall. He helped move the U.S. post-war era economy to the brink of the technological revolution.

As we move into the 21st century, we should not forget the legacy of those who helped us get there and Bill Broomfield was at the forefront of that crusade. Just because he retired from elective office did not mean that he stopped serving the public. In fact, he started a foundation that supports many causes and charities throughout southeast Michigan, including the Salvation Army and efforts for fighting cancer, Alzheimer's and spina bifida.

Bill Broomfield is Royal Oak's favorite son and a true man of the people. He loves the people that he served for and they have love, admiration and respect for him. I also want to mention



his devoted wife of so many years, Jane, who was so active in the community. From the middle of the Eisenhower era to the beginning of the Clinton administration, Bill Broomfield was a gentleman in every sense of the word and an example of everything that is good and decent in public service and this institution. Naming the post office in his hometown of Royal Oak is just one way we can pay tribute to this fine man.

I urge support for the bill.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) for sponsoring this legislation. The thought came to my mind of something that Voltaire said. He said, "He who give not thanks to man give not thanks to God." And so it is quite appropriate that we do this this afternoon.

Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) and everybody else who has joined together for this happy moment. And that it is. I first knew Bill Broomfield as a constituent. My wife and I moved to Berkley in 1957. Bill Broomfield was Congressman while we lived there through 1972 when the districts changed.

I also came to know Bill Broomfield as a competitor, in a sense. In the early 1960s, I was the county chair of the Democratic Party; and then in 1968, I was the State chair. And we tried very hard to defeat Bill Broomfield. So I knew him as a competitor. And then I had the privilege, beginning in 1982, to know Bill as a colleague. And throughout all of these relationships, his characteristics were constant, a dedicated public servant, honest to the core, hardworking in DC., and at home; and when I was the Democratic chair I thought he was too hardworking. It also was so characteristic that in all of his relationships, there was a complete civility.

I think these characteristics were well noted upon Bill's retirement, first by President Carter who said, "Your record number of terms is testimony to the impact you have made on the lives of all whom you have served so well over the years," and also former President Ronald Reagan who said, "It was an honor to have you 'on my team.' Through your dedication, you have established a distinct record of community service that has so intimately been dedicated to your fellow man."

During those years, the Carter years and the Reagan years, as noted, Bill Broomfield was on Foreign Affairs and became ranking there. And they were years of controversy, as Bill Broomfield remembers so well. I was there during many of these controversies. El

Salvador, just among some of them, the nuclear weapons freeze, Lebanon, issues relating to Greece and Turkey, and even though often we were on different sides, there was always this effort to find a consensus and, most important, an air and reality of civility.

Truly, Bill, has been a public servant, a wonderful public servant in terms of your dedication. I first represented Royal Oak in 1982 in the Congress. That was 10 years after Bill Broomfield no longer represented his home city Royal Oak. But everywhere I went in those early years, Bill Broomfield was fondly remembered and still remains such.

As mentioned, he was born in Royal Oak, he was raised in the city of Royal Oak, he went to schools there, several of which have been torn down, some near where we now live. He represented the Royal Oak area in the State and then the Federal legislatures for almost 25 years. So in a word, it is highly fitting today that the post office in Royal Oak be named after Bill Broomfield. It marks, this designation, the service of Bill Broomfield and his wife Jane on behalf of the citizens of Royal Oak. Royal Oak has grown mightily these last 10, 15 years, so much so that I think Bill's beloved parents would hardly recognize it. But Royal Oak has remained, in a sense, as it was and it has retained its roots, and the post office is an important institution within this community.

So I say to you, Bill Broomfield, it is a pleasure to join so many others in this effort today. We feel especially pleased that you are here, healthy and continuing in service to the community. This is a joyful moment for us all. I am sure this institution will rise together in naming the post office of Royal Oak after a distinguished, dedicated public servant, William S. Broomfield.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, in behalf of this House, we welcome the Honorable Bill Broomfield to this Chamber again, to his old Chamber. Bill helped me when he was first elected to office in 1957 when he first came in, and he helped me again in his last year in 1992. In 1957, my brother, who was a jet pilot, was killed in Asia. All of his personal effects had been lost coming back to Michigan. Chan's wife, Bonnie, and I went to Bill Broomfield. Bonnie is from Royal Oak. And so this new freshman Congressman pushed ahead, found Chan's personal effects and got them back to us.

Again when I was first elected in 1992, I won a tough primary, did not have any final opposition in the general, and came to Bill Broomfield who had been a friend in between to help give me some guidance on learning to be a good Congressman. What struck me as significant is Bill said, "Look, one of the things I try to do the best I can is responding honestly and quickly to mail coming in from constituents."

At that time the Congressman had a turnaround time for 98 percent of his mail of 24 hours. So he had set a target. Do we not all wish we had a 24-hour turnaround time that we could give that kind of attention and dedication to mail? He did that. I have tried to achieve it.

Here is a gentleman that has guided us through foreign policy decisions for his 36 years in the United States Congress, from the problems of Soviet invasion in Hungary, their invasion of Czechoslovakia, Nicaragua, the Persian Gulf, Eastern Europe, Iran, Iraq, the problems with North Korea. We should be consulting with him on a regular basis for our current international affairs. Bill Broomfield, again, congratulations. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, in behalf of this House, we welcome the Honorable Bill Broomfield to this Chamber again, to his old stomping grounds. Bill helped me when he was first elected to office in 1957, in his first year, and he helped me again in his last year in 1992. In 1957, my brother, Chan, who was a jet pilot, was killed in Asia. All of his personal effects had been lost coming back to Michigan. Chan's wife, Bonnie, who was from Royal Oak, and I went to Bill Broomfield. And so this new freshman Congressman pushed ahead, found Chan's personal effects and got them back to us.

Again when I was first elected in 1992, I went to Bill Broomfield who had been a friend to help give me some guidance on learning to be a good Congressman. What struck me as significant is Bill said, "Look, one of the things I try to do the best I can is responding honestly and quickly to mail coming in from constituents." At that time the Congressman had a turnaround time for 98 percent of his mail of 24 hours. So he had set a target and achieved it. Do we not all wish we had the ability to respond to constituent inquiries in a 24-hour turnaround time; that we could give that kind of attention and dedication to mail? He did that. I have tried to follow his advice and example.

Here is a gentleman that has guided us through foreign policy decisions for his 36 years in the United States Congress, from the problems of Soviet invasion in Hungary, their invasion of Czechoslovakia, the problems in Nicaragua, the Persian Gulf, Eastern Europe, Iran, Iraq, the problems with North Korea. Bill is still an excellent consultant for our current international challenges. Bill Broomfield, again, congratulations. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation honoring you.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I commend both the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for bringing this to the floor and for the committee. It is good to see our good friend Mr. Broomfield here. I want to commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) for the legislation.

I heard comments earlier of what a competitor he was. Bill Broomfield was not just a competitor. He was a consummate winner, a winner for Royal

Oak, a winner for Michigan, a winner for the United States of America, and with his distinguished record if you take the time to really look at it, he was a winner for the entire world.

Just earlier I was here. I did not know this bill was scheduled. Mr. Broomfield came over. He is a dear friend to all of us and always has time for everyone. He said, I just wish that my parents could be here today. I want to say on the House floor, his parents are here today; they are here in you. And all of your family that will follow will benefit from the fact that they will see the great contributions of your parents and you and your family as this post office is named on your behalf.

□ 1445

This is truly fitting, and it is an honor that is justly deserved; and I am proud to be a part of this today and wish you and your family the very best.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for yielding the time to me.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in strong support of H.R. 4884, designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 West Second Street in Royal Oak, Michigan, as the William Broomfield Post Office Building. And I commend the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) for bringing this resolution to the floor, along with the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Service, and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for bringing this to our attention today.

Bill Broomfield, who we are pleased is with us today and in this Chamber, was first elected to the Congress in 1956 and meritoriously served his constituents of Michigan's 18th district for some 36 years, until he retired in 1992.

As a member of Committee on International Relations, earlier known as the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I had the distinct pleasure of serving with Bill for many years, where, as our ranking member, Bill Broomfield helped to establish our Nation's foreign policy during the critical Cold War period.

It was during all of those years in working with Bill that I experienced Bill Broomfield's unique ability to bring our Members of Congress together as he sought to build a consensus on numerous important issues championed by then President Reagan and President Bush.

Accordingly, I urge all of our colleagues to support this resolution that appropriately honors former Congressman Bill Broomfield and the constituents he served so well for so long in the 18th District of Michigan.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

Mr. EHLERS. Madam Speaker, I did not have the pleasure of working with Mr. Broomfield, but I do want to offer some testimonials based on the information I have as a fellow Michigander.

I think it is entirely appropriate that we name the post office in Royal Oak in honor of this gentleman. For years he carried the mail for the Republicans in the Congress and also for the Republicans in the White House. And even while he was carrying the mail for the President, very often he also had the courage, when he thought the mail was inappropriate or not addressed properly, to stand up to the Presidents and say, wait a minute, I think you are going down the wrong track; I think you have to rethink this and do it differently. Frequently, they were willing to listen.

He is a man of honor, a man of good service, and a man of good political sense. My first acquaintance with him was when I first moved to Michigan in 1967. He had then been in office 11 years; he had taken office when I was just entering graduate school. But soon after I came to Michigan, I began reading about him in the papers; and I thought that this is a man who knows what he is doing and knows how to do it right, and my judgment was correct.

I am sorry that I was not able to serve with him. I arrived in the Congress only 11 months after he left, but his legend has persisted; and I have appreciated him, particularly his excellence in foreign affairs, something in which I personally believe the Congress, both the House and the Senate, should play a much more active role, similar to what they did a number of years ago during and following World War II. He was a careful keeper of Congress' prerogatives in foreign policy, and he served well and honorably in so many ways, not only in the Committee on Foreign Relations, but in other ways and particularly in service to his constituents.

I had no idea when I moved to Michigan in 1967 that I would some day be serving in this House. In fact, I had no intention of doing so, but I am pleased to be here to try to carry on the work and fulfill the legend that Mr. Broomfield established for Michigan, for his district and for this country. He is an honorable person who did an outstanding job for his country, and we are here today to show our appreciation for what he has done for us.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I did not have the opportunity to serve with Congressman

Broomfield, but the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), who wanted to be here today but is tied up in a conference committee, told me that Mr. Broomfield is probably one of the greatest public servants he served with. One of the things that he said is that no matter how difficult the arguments became, no matter how heated, he always knew that he was speaking from his heart and synchronizing his conscience with his conduct, and perhaps that is the type of example that we here now serving should follow.

So it is indeed my honor to salute him. And I can say this for all of our honorees today, the people that we will be honoring, Madam Speaker, when I asked a fellow Marylander how it felt to have a post office named after him, and his name is Sam Lacey, one of the great sports writers, he broke out into tears, and he said just the idea that children yet unborn will walk past that post office and see my name and they simply will ask the question, who was he? And if someone can simply answer with a smile that he was a great man and that he touched this earth and made it better, then that makes me happy.

I am sure Congressman Broomfield can say the same thing, and so we take this moment to honor him and honor the people of Michigan.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I am very honored to be here with this bill that I support so strongly, H.R. 4884, honoring our former Member of Congress, Bill Broomfield. He was indeed, as we have heard, a coalition builder, someone who was always fair, a gentle man and always who respected all of his colleagues and respected the people that he represented and very committed to the work of making America as best as could be done.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate all of us for the idea of having a post office named for Bill Broomfield, and I congratulate him and Mrs. Broomfield.

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the gentleman from Michigan's resolution, and in honor of a fellow Michigander, William Broomfield, with whom I had the privilege of serving with in this body for thirty-six years. William Broomfield was born in Royal Oak, Michigan and represented it in Congress with distinction. It is only fitting that the city's post office be named in his honor.

William Broomfield was a man of principle and foresight. Moreover, he was a dedicated and tireless public servant who honorably represented residents of Michigan in our State legislature and, most notably, in the U.S. House of Representatives for most of his adult life. William Broomfield's capable service to his constituents was rewarded time and time again by their continual support for him as their Representative.

William Broomfield was also a mainstay of the Foreign Affairs Committee. As Ranking member for fourteen years, he was a workhorse rather than a show horse. He did not seek out the spotlight, but worked tirelessly, often behind the scenes, to help craft important legislation that was amiable to both sides of the isle and in the best interests of our great country.

Naming the Royal Oak Post Office Building in William Broomfield's honor is a proper tribute to a man who vigorously served his constituents and honorably served his country in doing so. As such, Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to support this resolution and join me in honoring a good man and public servant who did much for his state and country, William Broomfield.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, this Member wants to express strong support for H.R. 4884, which would name a United States Postal Service facility in Royal Oak, Michigan, as the "William S. Broomfield Post Office Building." This Member became well acquainted and impressed with the decency, convictions, and leadership of Representative Bill Broomfield. A Member of this body from 1956-1992, Bill Broomfield served the state of Michigan with extraordinary distinction. When this Member joined the House Foreign Affairs Committee at the beginning of his 3rd term, Representative Broomfield, the senior Republican member of the Committee, gave this member great advice when requested, support and encouragement, and most importantly an outstanding example of how a Representative can so capably represent their constituency and state, while pursuing the national interest on matters of foreign policy. During his time as a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, this nation faced numerous crises—the Cuban missile crisis, the Vietnam War, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, turmoil in Latin America, and the collapse of the Soviet empire. In each instance, Bill Broomfield's first thought was toward the U.S. national interest. Thus the designation of this Post Office Building with his name in his home town is certainly one way his colleagues and newer Members of Congress can appropriately recognize the outstanding contributions he made to America while a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, obviously, this Member encourages his colleagues to support this legislation and hereby extend this Member's appreciation of his service to Bill Broomfield and his family.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4884.

The question was taken.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### JAMES T. BROYHILL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4534) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Ridge Street in Lenoir, North Carolina, as the "James T. Broyhill Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4534

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. JAMES T. BROYHILL POST OFFICE BUILDING

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Ridge Street, N.W. in Lenoir, North Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "James T. Broyhill Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James T. Broyhill Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4534, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I want to commend the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), for introducing H.R. 4534. The bill was introduced on July 19 of this year and is cosponsored by each member of the House delegation from the State of North Carolina.

This legislation, as amended, will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Ridge Street, Northwest, in Lenoir, North Carolina, as the James T. Broyhill Post Office Building.

James Thomas Broyhill was born in Lenoir, North Carolina, in 1927. He attended public schools and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1950 with a BS degree in business ad-

ministration. Later, he was elected to the 88th Congress and served until January 3, 1986.

Mr. Broyhill was elected to the House of Representatives to represent the 10th District of North Carolina in 1962 and was reelected to 11 succeeding Congresses. During this period, he served as the ranking member on the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Mr. Broyhill resigned his House seat in July 1986 when he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator James East of North Carolina who died unexpectedly.

Senator Broyhill was respected by both Houses on both sides of the aisle as a level-headed and open-minded legislator.

Madam Speaker, I commend our colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), for sponsorship of this legislation. I urge support of H.R. 4534 by all of our colleagues.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4534, which names a post office after James T. Broyhill, was introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) on May 24, 2000.

James T. Broyhill was born in Lenoir, North Carolina in 1927. He graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1950. He served as vice president of Broyhill Furniture Industries and was a member of the Lenoir Chamber of Commerce where he served as president for 2 years.

In 1962, James Broyhill was elected to the United States House of Representatives where he served until 1986. He was the ranking member of the House Energy and Committee on Commerce for a number of years.

Upon the death of Senator John East, Congressman Broyhill was appointed to the United States Senate by the governor. He subsequently lost in his election bid for the Senate seat and was appointed to serve as the chairman of the North Carolina Economic Development Board. He is currently retired and living in Winston Salem, North Carolina. I urge the swift adoption of this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the author of this legislation.

(Mr. BURR of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for yielding the time to me.

Madam Speaker, it is indeed an honor to be here today to ask my colleagues to support H.R. 4534, which was cosponsored by every member of the North Carolina delegation.

Jim Broyhill, along with his entire family, has always had a sincere dedication to serving the community and helping wherever there was a need. His parents instilled in him the importance of giving of oneself and time to help make a better place for all to live. It was because of this desire that in 1962 Jim Broyhill first ran for the United States Congress in the old eighth district of North Carolina.

There is a story that is told on Jim; it is still told today about that first campaign. Old timers in Alexander County remember the first speech that Jim Broyhill gave as a candidate. They said it was one of the worst speeches they ever heard a political candidate ever give, but thank goodness Jim Broyhill got better as that campaign went on.

In time, he rose to the position of ranking member of the Committee on Commerce; and with this, his influence grew and his reputation for honesty, for hard work grew with that. Jim Broyhill was a workhorse when serving in the Congress, and while he may not have been seen on the Sunday talk shows, everyone in Washington knew the value of what he was doing.

In 1985, Jim announced he would run for the United States Senate; but before he could, Senator East died and he was appointed to that position.

□ 1500

For the remainder of the year after losing that Senate race, Jim could have gone into retirement, but he did not do it. He continued to serve and was appointed in 1987 as the chairman of North Carolina Economic Development Board, the chief advisory board for the North Carolina Department of Commerce. From this post, he assisted the State's efforts to recruit new business and expand existing industries in North Carolina.

Then in 1989, at the request of Governor Martin, Jim took on the full-time responsibility of serving as the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, a position he held until 1991. It should be noted that in the years in which he was affiliated with the Department of Commerce, they saw some of the greatest gains in economic expansion in North Carolina's history.

In 1991, Jim finally did enter retirement; and it is fortunate for Winston-Salem that he chose to be there, with his wife, Louise Robbins Broyhill, who is one of the most gracious ladies and has always been supportive of Jim's ventures. They are the parents of three children and several grandchildren.

I commend Jim today, because Jim Broyhill is a true example of what a public servant should be, a man more concerned with doing his duty and serving his country than with personal gain. He has built a reputation of dedication and devotion to his State, his country, and, even in retirement, Jim Broyhill finds time to work with the local food bank and the other organizations where he gives his time and his expertise.

Jim Broyhill never went in for negative campaigning. That is the type of individual Jim Broyhill was, a very optimistic person.

Jim Broyhill's years of service deserve some form of recognition, and the naming of a post office in his hometown is a small way in which we can honor the work that he has already done before us.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 4534, to rename the Lenoir Post Office as the "James T. Broyhill Post Office Building."

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in listening to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and I want to thank him for sponsoring the legislation, but he talked about Mr. Broyhill not engaging in negative campaigning. I think it was Mother Teresa who said something so profound, she said always be for something, not against things.

I think that that says a lot for him. He was for himself and for making sure that his community was well represented and well served, and is still doing it. So I think it is quite appropriate that we take this action today, and again I want to thank the gentleman.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

Mr. COBLE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland and the gentleman from Maryland for having brought this bill to the floor.

Madam Speaker, about 25 years ago I had the pleasure of visiting my uncle on his Watauga County farm in the shadow of the Tennessee border. It was late April, and there was a nip in the air, because summertime comes late in the Blue Ridge.

He and I were walking across the cow pasture, and I said to him, "Have you seen Jim Broyhill lately?" He instinctively opened the pocket of his overalls and removed a rumpled, worn letter and proudly extended it to me. It was a letter from Jim Broyhill addressed the previous Christmas, 4 months earlier, to him and his wife, to my uncle and his wife, wishing them a happy Christmas. I bet he had shown that letter to 125 people, and he proudly put it back into his overall pocket when I returned it to him.

That testimony, that rumpled letter, testified to me how Jim Broyhill's constituents felt about him. He was revered by all who knew him, because, Madam Speaker, he, unlike some elected officials, was not a stealth representative. He did not all of a sudden become accessible 5 weeks before the next election. He was consistently accessible, consistently providing outstanding constituency service. He is a good man, and was an exceptional Member of Congress.

Madam Speaker, I say to the gentlewoman from Maryland and the gen-

tleman from Maryland, when I next drive through Lenoir on my way to the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, I will feel just a little better as I drive through that little mountain town, knowing that its Post Office bears the name of Jim Broyhill, an outstanding American, an outstanding public servant. I know that my colleagues in the House, here in the people's House, join me in extending our best wishes to Jim and Louise Broyhill and their family.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his very heartfelt comments.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER).

Mr. BALLENGER. Madam Speaker, I would like, first of all, to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland for yielding me time, and also thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) for allowing me to be one of the co-sponsors to bring this bill to the floor to name a post office after Jim Broyhill.

Jim and I have been friends for years. He was in Congress, from 1962 to 1986, and during those times he was sometimes unopposed. I can remember one time, because he was so strong in the Republican Party, when things got bad, we needed somebody to run against Jim Broyhill so that he would campaign. I do not say I did this, but I was accused of it, in fact he was unopposed until about 3 weeks before the election, and some strange, kind of a, I want to say some sort of a nut from Western North Carolina, filed against him. Jim Broyhill called me up on the telephone and said, "Cass, you paid that guy to run against me."

I would like to tell Jim right here and now I did not do that, but I thought it was a wonderful idea for whoever did do it.

Another thing about Jim Broyhill, it was his unbelievable memory of people. I have campaigned with him many times, and he would walk up to what I would consider a complete stranger and say, "Madam, how is your husband after his operation?" First of all, he knew her name, and, second of all, there was an operation, and, third, two years before is when this all happened. Yet he remembered all these things.

He was the most exceptional politician I ever saw in the fact that he was close to the people and they knew it, and he did a wonderful job.

Madam Speaker, everybody said how he was a ranking member on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the present ranking member, a Democrat, we will not mention names, has said to me many times that he was probably the most reasonable Republican he ever saw to work with. That was Jim's way of doing things. He was just a person more dedicated to getting something done than playing politics.

As one might gather, I have a special reason to honor Jim Broyhill, for it was Jim's appointment to the Senate

which first allowed me to run for Congress representing the people of the 10th District of North Carolina. Many of you may know Jim Broyhill for his distinguished record of public service. He is a great friend of mine and has helped me in every election since 1986.

Let me just say, Western North Carolina has been greatly rewarded by both Jim and his family.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time, and also the ranking member.

Madam Speaker, I bring a little different perspective, because my father, who is deceased, served in the United States Congress from 1966 to 1992, and he had the pleasure of serving with Jim Broyhill. At the time, I was a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives, a Democrat at that time, and my father and I would talk on the weekends, and many times those conversations would deal with his colleagues in Washington, both the delegation, both Republicans and Democrats.

The reason I wanted to come to the floor was because my father told me, he said there was not a finer Member of Congress than Jim Broyhill, because he was a man of quality and a man of integrity.

So I think the fact that my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), has offered H.R. 4534 and the committee has brought it to the floor is a special day, not only for Jim Broyhill and his family, but also the citizens of North Carolina, because I think too many times, as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) said in his comments, too many times the people do not realize there are more workhorses in the U.S. Congress than show horses, and that is probably the way it needs to be, because we are doing, as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) said, the people's business.

I just wanted to come to the floor to say to Jim Broyhill, Senator Broyhill, and his wife and his children and their grandchildren, that this is not only a great day for you, but it is a great day for North Carolina, because you have been and still are one of the finest citizens, you and your family, and America is a better place because you served in the United States House and the United States Senate.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it certainly is appropriate that we honor Senator Broyhill. The comments that have been made today I am certain will go a long ways towards letting us know why Senator Broyhill meant so much to the great State of North Carolina, to this country and to the world. So we take this moment, Madam Speaker, this

moment in time, to salute him by naming this post office after him.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 4534.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the gentleman from North Carolina's resolution honoring James T. Broyhill, a good friend and honorable man with whom I had the privilege of serving in this body for almost twenty-three years. Moreover, I was pleased to have had the opportunity to work with Jim Broyhill in his capacity as Ranking Member of the House Commerce Committee while I was Chairman.

As a Member of the House and Senate, Jim Broyhill was a dedicated and tireless public servant. He capably and honorably represented his constituents and they rewarded him time and time again with their continual support for him as their representative.

Jim Broyhill was also a good friend and true gentleman. I can think of no more honorable man in this institution and his contributions as Ranking Member of the Commerce Committee were of the highest quality.

Jim Broyhill was a workhorse, not a show horse. He did not seek the spotlight, but worked vigorously to ensure that the committee passed effective legislation for the good of this country.

Jim Broyhill was well respected by both constituents and colleagues for his integrity, kindness and ability to get things done. Renaming the Lenoir Post Office in honor Jim Broyhill is a proper tribute to a good man and public servant who did much for his state and country.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4534, a bill to designate a facility of the United States Postal Service as the James T. Broyhill Post Office Building. This legislation, which was cosponsored by every Member of the North Carolina Delegation, is a fitting tribute to one of our state's model public servants.

Jim Broyhill was born on August 19, 1927, in Lenoir, North Carolina to the late J.E. and Sadie Hunt Broyhill and is a graduate of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His parents taught him the value of service and devotion to his community that has guided him throughout his career in public service. That career began in 1962, in the old 8th Congressional District of North Carolina, when Broyhill won his first of eleven elections to the House of Representatives.

Upon his election, Broyhill immediately began to build a reputation for honesty and integrity that allowed him to wield influence with both Democrats and Republicans. During his 11 terms in the House, Broyhill made a name for himself as a member, and later as Ranking Member, of the Energy and Commerce Committee. Following the untimely death of Senator John East, then Governor Jim Martin appointed Broyhill to complete the remaining two years of Senator East's term. In 1986, Broyhill's 24-year Congressional career ended when he lost his bid to win his Senate seat outright.

Despite his personally disappointing loss, Broyhill continued to work on the behalf of the people of North Carolina. Broyhill's public career continued as he served as the Chairman

of the North Carolina Economic Development Board. In 1989 Governor Martin gave Broyhill the responsibility of promoting and expanding North Carolina business and industry by appointing him the Secretary of the Department of Commerce. Jim Broyhill retired from public service in 1991 to spend more time with his wife, Louise Robbins, his children, and his grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a great North Carolinian and American by naming a Post Office in Lenoir after James T. Broyhill. I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 4534, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4534, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Ridge Street, N.W. in Lenoir, North Carolina, as the 'James T. Broyhill Post Office Building'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REVEREND J.C. WADE POST OFFICE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4615) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3030 Meredith Avenue in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Reverend J.C. Wade Post Office."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4615

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. REVEREND J.C. WADE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3030 Meredith Avenue in Omaha, Nebraska, and known as the Ames Station, shall be known and designated as the "Reverend J.C. Wade Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Reverend J.C. Wade Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4615.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) introduced H.R. 4615 on June 8, 2000. This legislation has been supported by the entire House delegation of the State of Nebraska pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform.

H.R. 4615 designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3030 Meredith Avenue in Omaha, Nebraska, as the Reverend J.C. Wade Post Office.

Reverend James Commodore Wade was a noted pastor and a civic leader. He was born in Oklahoma in 1909. His mother died when he was 5 years old, his father died when he was 8, and his grandfather died when he was 11. At age 17, he was completely out on his own. He joined the ministry at age 21. He was known as being the youngest pastor in the State of Oklahoma.

J.C. Wade was invited to speak in Omaha in 1944 and stayed on. He served on the Mayor's Advisory Committee in Omaha and organized the first Head Start Program in Salem, Nebraska. He was a member of the Baptist Pastors Conference and the Interdenominational Alliance. He served as the President of the New Era Baptist State Convention, Incorporated, for 9 years, and also as the State vice president to the National Baptist Convention for 9 years. On the national level, he was a member of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc.; the Gospel Music Workshop of America; and the NAACP. Dr. Wade died in August 1999.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) for introducing this legislation, and I want to urge our colleagues to support H.R. 4615.

□ 1515

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4615, which names a post office after the Reverend J.C. Wade, was introduced by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) on June 8, 2000. We thank him for doing that.

Reverend James Commodore Wade was a noted pastor and a civic leader. He was born in Oklahoma in 1909. He served on the Mayor's Advisory Committee in Omaha, and organized the first Head Start program in Salem, Nebraska. He was a member of the Baptist Pastor's Conference and the Interdenominational Alliance.

He served as a President of the New Era Baptist State Convention for 9 years, and also as a State Vice President to the National Baptist Convention for 9 years. I want to personally note as a member of that convention that I am very pleased to see that we are honoring him today.

On the national level, he was a member of the National Baptist Convention, the Gospel Music Workshop of Amer-

ica, and the NAACP. Ralph Waldo Emerson once said that you cannot judge a man by his station in life, but what he has done to get there.

I listened to the words of my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Maryland, as she noted the fact that his parents died at an early age but yet he was able to overcome, and as a matter of fact, become a minister at a very early age. Again, on a personal note, as the son of two ministers, I can appreciate what we are doing here today.

Just to know that this gentleman who hales from Oklahoma was able to and became a significant part of the National Baptist Convention says a whole lot. It is a very distinguished convention, and it is a very important one in our Nation.

With that, Madam Speaker, I urge the swift adoption of this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY), and I thank him for introducing this piece of legislation.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me, and I thank the gentleman from Maryland. I thank both members for managing this bill on the floor. I also thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATAH), for their efforts in committee to make sure that this bill passes and becomes reality.

In our society I think it is important, and especially for our children, to recognize those people that have had such a positive impact and effect on their community. It is truly an honor to be able to stand here and name a post office after one such gentleman in Omaha, Nebraska.

This bill renames the Ames Street Station after Reverend J.C. Wade, who for 44 years was the pastor and emeritus pastor of the Salem Missionary Baptist Church in north Omaha, which is the largest African-American church in Nebraska, and frankly, is one of the largest churches, period, in the State of Nebraska, because of his commitment and leadership.

Reverend Wade, as we learned, was born in Oklahoma, Wybark, Oklahoma, September 1, 1909. Wybark, by the way, is now called Chase, Oklahoma. Unfortunately for the Omaha, Nebraska community to which he moved in around 1950, he passed away on August 30, 1999.

Madam Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the program of his memorial service that outlines in more detail his achievements for his community.

A copy of the memorial service program is as follows:

REV. DR. JAMES COMMODORE WADE, SR.

Sunrise—September 1, 1909

Sunset—August 30, 1999

*Homegoing Celebration for Rev. Dr. James Commodore Wade, Sr.*

"And I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding."—Jeremiah 3:15

"And how shall they preach, except they be sent? As it is written, How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things!"—Romans 10:15

Friday, September 3, 1999 10:00 A.M.; Salem Baptist Church, 3336 Lake Street, Omaha, Nebraska; Rev. Maurice Watson, Officiating

#### OBITUARY

(The obituary was prewritten by Rev. Dr. James Commodore Wade, Sr.)

The life of James Commodore Wade, Sr. is a theocratic reply to the somewhat disparaging question, "Who's gonna take the boy?" James Commodore Wade, Sr. was birthed in a small hamlet called Wybark, Oklahoma, now Chase, Oklahoma, on September 1, 1909 to the parentage of George W. Wade and Henrietta Ayers Wade. When the boy, James, was 5, his mother died and that marked the beginning of that disparaging question, "Who's gonna take the boy?" At age 8, he experienced the death of his father and again the question was raised, "Who's gonna take the boy?" Then at age 11, he witnessed the demise of his grandfather, Mr. Samuel Ayers, who at the time was his guardian. Once more, we encounter the query, "Who's gonna take the boy?" Seemingly to be an orphan child, living as he says, "from pillar to post," it was at that point that God intervened and replied to that disheartening question by saying, "I will take the boy and make him the beneficiary of special providence." And the rest of the life of James Commodore Wade, Sr. is but a constant unfolding of God's providential care for a boy without a guardian or a home. Prior to the death of his grandfather, at age 10, he accepted Christ at the Union Grove Baptist Church, Wybark, Oklahoma, and was baptized in the Arkansas River by the late Rev. W.L. Turner.

Because of the twin afflictions of poverty and segregation, James went to a little one-room school, when he could, and finished the eighth grade in his mid-teens. By the time James was 17, he was completely out on his own. It was at this point that James left his native home and moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma. After moving to Tulsa, he united with the St. Andrews Baptist Church under the leadership of Rev. W.H. Woods. It was during these years that James picked up the pace of his flight from his life's calling. He attempted to do what so many have sought to do, and that is to run away from the "preacher" calling. But God always has a way of making his servants give in to the clarion call. For J.C. Wade, God brought about a cataclysmic experience in the solar system. According to Rev. Wade's own testimony, "The sun, instantaneously switched places." Because of that stunning experience, J.C. Wade, Sr. confessed his call to the ministry at age 21 and preached his first sermon on April 1, 1931 at the St. Andrews Baptist Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma, whose pastor was Rev. W.H. Woods.

The year 1933 began another phase in the life of Rev. J.C. Wade, Sr., for in 1933, Rev. Wade was called to be the pastor of the Fountain Baptist Church in Haynes, Oklahoma for an overwhelming salary of 50¢ per week, sometimes! Pastor Wade had the sweet, torturous task of walking five miles on Sunday to preach the gospel to a dense



crowd of 50 to 100 people, that is, if it didn't rain or snow. After serving the Fountain Baptist Church, the oldest church in the state of Oklahoma for approximately 2-2½ years, Pastor Wade, who bore the distinction of being the youngest pastor in the state of Oklahoma, resigned the Foundation Baptist Church and moved to the southern metropolis of Memphis, Tennessee. Memphis, at that time, was considered to be the haven of great preachers. There were two significant reasons for his moving to Memphis. One was that his father in the ministry wanted him to go to school; and secondly, he wanted him to be his assistant pastor at the Bethlehem Baptist Church.

After moving to Memphis, Rev. Wade met at Bethlehem a tender young lady named Mary Frazier, whom God had delivered from the crippling affliction called polio. Rev. Wade was most impressed with Mary, but Mary was most unimpressed with him. In fact, she was so unimpressed with him until when he would seek to pay her a visit, she would say, "Here comes that Old Esau." But her being unimpressed did not deter nor dissuade Rev. Wade. There was a prominent member of the Frazier family who genuinely admired "Old Esau," and that was Mary's mother, who everybody affectionately called "Mama Frazier." Since Mary refused to court Rev. Wade, Rev. Wade took a most effective alternate approach. He courted Mary through her mother, "Mama Frazier." It was an effective approach because on December 18, 1935, Rev. Wynn united in holy matrimony, Rev. J.C. Wade, Sr. and Mary "Unimpressed" Frazier.

Those early years were some tough days. Because of grave circumstances, Rev. and Mrs. Wade lived five years with her mother, "Mama Frazier." Rev. Wade worked at the government fleet, better known then as working on the levy. While working on the levy in the fall of 1936, Rev. Wade was called to be the shepherd of the Middle Baptist Church. However, a strange thing occurred: After serving as pastor for approximately three months, Rev. Wade permitted a visiting minister to preach for him during the Christmas season; he had to work on Sundays. The congregation, feeling that the visiting minister could outreach Rev. Wade, dismissed him and called the visiting minister.

In the year 1937, Pastor Wade became pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church on Court Street in Memphis, Tennessee. The membership totaled less than 100 people. This time, there was a substantial pay increase from "sometimes" 50¢ per week. The financial arrangement at Shiloh was 40/60.

Whatever was raised on Sunday, 40% was to be retained by the church and 60% was to be given to the pastor-elect. What an arrangement! However, the offering was a modest \$6.00 per Sunday.

Then in 1940, Pastor Wade accepted another church in Memphis called the Riverside Baptist Church in the south Memphis area which had a membership of 200 people. Pastor Wade did something that was a church custom in the South at that time. That custom was to pastor, simultaneously, more than one church. Pastor Wade accepted the Riverside Baptist Church at a great salary increase: He began his ministry there at \$25.00 per week.

To show you that Pastor Wade was concerned about providing for the needs of his family, while pastoring two churches, he took on a job at Mr. Green's store on Horn Lake Road and Ingle as a butcher.

In Genesis 1:28, we read, "And God said unto them, be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." The year 1937 marks the beginning of the Wade's being fruitful. On March 20, 1937, a little girl was born, and she

was named Ruth Evelyn. On July 24, 1938, a boy was born and he was named James Commodore Wade, Jr. In the fall of 1939, tragedy almost struck the Wade household. Mrs. Wade became dangerously ill and was carried to the hospital in an unconscious condition. While Mrs. Wade was en route to the hospital, Rev. Wade went into their pantry and shut up with God and said, "God, you can't take her now. I don't want my children growing up as I did, not knowing Mother." God heard and answered that prayer because by the time Rev. Wade arrived at the hospital, Mrs. Wade was sitting up, dangling her feet on the side of the bed. After Mrs. Wade's recovery, they moved from Mama Frazier's to rent from Mr. George Griffin on Dixon Street. After having moved on Dixon, the Wades continued to be fruitful, for on March 15, 1941, another girl was born. She was named Doretha. Then on September 18, 1944, another son was born, and he was named Melvin Von.

In the early summer of 1944, Rev. Wade was invited by Rev. Woods, his father in the ministry, to preach a two-week revival at the Salem Baptist Church in Omaha Nebraska. Excitedly, he told many ministers who would gather at the Polk Printing office on Monday mornings. With a jubilant spirit, he went to Omaha to preach, for two weeks, only to find out after reaching Omaha, that Rev. Woods was not in the city. So, in an embarrassed state and at the request of the official board, Rev. Wade remained in Omaha. On the third Sunday in July, Rev. Wade was called to be the pastor of the Salem Baptist Church which had a roll of 250 members with 88 present. Rev. Wade states that there were three significant reasons for accepting a church who kept their pastors for two years at a time: 1) God ordained it so; 2) He did not want to rear his children in the segregated South; and 3) His mother-in-law's sainted sister Emma Highsmith told him that the Lord told her that his field was not in Memphis, and pointing in a northern direction, she said it's going to be that way.

The unique thing about Pastor Wade moving to Omaha was that, gradually, all of Sister Wade's family moved to Omaha.

After moving to Omaha, the Wades continued to be fruitful. In 1949, Sister Wade conceived a son, and to their dismay, that son passed away at birth. However, desiring to have one more child, on March 10, 1951, a little girl was born, and she was named Marsha Ann.

In 1949, Pastor Wade began to make extensive changes on Salem's structure. Then in 1955, with the membership having exceeded the present seating capacity. Rev. Wade sought to enlarge the sanctuary to accommodate the overflow crowd. That vision met with much opposition. But in spite of opposition, the structure was completed in 1956. Two years after that completion, the loan which they almost didn't get, was paid off.

1957 and 1958 were exciting years, not only because a loan was paid off, but because in December, 1957, Pastor Wade watched his daughter Doretha conduct her first musical. It was a Christmas cantata. And then in the spring of 1958, his elder son James confessed his call to the ministry and preached his first sermon. Then in 1961, with much ecstasy, he watched his son James receive a B.A. degree from Bishop College. Another exciting year for Pastor and Mrs. Wade was 1962. For 27 years, Rev. and Mrs. Wade lived in the following places: with Mama Frazier, in a rental house, and in a church parsonage. But in 1962, a dream came true. They purchased their first home at 3612 North 42nd Street. Then in 1963, his second son, Melvin, preached his first sermon.

After being told that the freeway was going to include the Salem structure at 28th

and Decatur, Pastor Wade began to search out a location for a new Salem site.

In 1970, ground was broken for a new church structure at 34th and Lake Streets and was completed in April, 1971. That loan was paid off in 1978.

Another milestone was reached when he was informed in 1982 that government funds had been granted for the construction of a senior citizens' complex.

Yes, it was God who took the boy. For only God could take an orphan child, without much education, call him to preach, change his education insight, make him a rhetorical genius, and a linguistic genius. Make him a husband, a father, a pastor, a shepherd, a builder, and an evangelist. Because God had taken care of the boy, Rev. Wade was one of the most influential pastors in Omaha. He stood in some of the great preaching places in America, and he traveled extensively, evangelizing and proclaiming the gospel. Because God had taken care of an orphan boy from Wybark, Dr. Wade held key denominational positions, both locally and nationally.

Yes, God, indeed had taken care of the boy, James Commodore Wade, Sr. Rev. Wade also acknowledged, lest he seem ungrateful, the three years he spent as a member of the Friendship Baptist Church, Kansas City, Missouri, under the pastorate of the Rev. S. C. Doyle, who was a pastor and friend to him.

Rev. Wade will be greatly missed by ALL who knew him but he leaves to cherish his memories his wife of sixty-three years: Mary Frazier-Wade, Omaha; three daughters and son-in-law: Ruth Murray, Doretha Wade-Wilkerson, Los Angeles, California, Marsha Ann (Rev. Clyde) Nichols, Denver, Colorado; two sons and daughters-in-law: Rev. James C., Jr. (Ella) Wade, East Chicago, Indiana, Rev. Melvin V., Sr. (Jacquie) Wade, Los Angeles; nephew: Gene Bell, Evanston, Illinois; four nieces: Tina Williams, Chicago, Illinois, Marguerite Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, Myrtis Twyman, Westchester, Illinois, Wilma Hardiman, Omaha; sisters-in-law and brothers-in-law: Susan and William Cooper, Queon Temple, Agnes Brown, Sam (Grace) Frazier, all of Omaha; nine grandchildren; six great-grandchildren; and other relatives.

Madam Speaker, renaming this postal facility in his honor is an attempt to pay tribute to this outstanding citizen and dedicated man of God. The work initiated by Reverend Wade continues to this day in our community, and his impact on our community should be remembered, as it will forever have changed our community.

Among the notable community service achievements, Reverend Wade created the Salem Preschool for Children. In the early fifties, he realized that our youngest children have to go to school ready to learn, so he started the preschool to make sure that when they entered school they were ready; the precursor to what we call the Head Start program today. He started it before anyone in government had ever thought of that concept.

He organized, too, the first adult basic education in Omaha, Nebraska, at the church. He participated, and we have heard deeply in our community through the Mayors' Advisory Council, the Interdenominational Council, which by the way unifies our community from all faiths and geographic areas.

As a leader in the religious community, Reverend Wade served as the



President of the New Era Baptist State Convention, the State Vice President to the National Baptist Convention, and director of religious education for the Sunday School and Baptist Training Union of the New Era State Convention.

As a member of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Reverend Wade brought the Baptist National Convention to Omaha three times. During his tenure at Salem Baptist, Reverend Wade grew the congregation from 250 members to nearly 4,000 members.

I was reminded the other day of a fascinating story about this man who took the Salem Baptist Choir to Crookston, Minnesota, for a concert in the late 1960s. This church in Crookston was based in an all-white community. Some of the Crookston members had never associated with African-Americans before, but this choir performed their concert even while their hearts were grieving because of riots that were occurring in Omaha, Nebraska.

The Choir fellowshiped with church members at a picnic following the concert, and later stayed in Crookston members' homes. The event broke down racial barriers and helped develop friendships between the two congregations that last to today. This outreach was a great success, particularly at a time when riots were going on not only in our hometown but throughout the country. It greatly affected the members of both churches.

All these earthly achievements testify to the character of Reverend J.C. Wade, who we seek to honor today by passing H.R. 4615 designating the Reverend J.C. Wade Post Office.

Finally, I would like to honor Reverend Wade's wife of 63 years, an amazing woman, Mary Frazier Wade, and thank her for her assistance and her support in this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I was very pleased to hear the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) reiterate the concern that Reverend J.C. Wade had for the education of young people. If we were to honor him, I am sure he would want to be honored for his pastoral duties and his efforts, but I am sure he would also want to be honored for looking towards the future so that he could make sure that young children could rise up to be the very best they could be.

When we are talking about establishing the first Head Start center in Omaha, I think that says a lot, because he clearly had a vision of the future. As I often say, he cared about somebody other than himself. He wanted to make sure that those children were able to rise up.

I am sure that as they pass the post office, a lot of those children who benefited from his efforts, they can only stop to salute and say, thank you.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am very moved to hear about the contributions of Reverend J.C. Wade. I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) for so acknowledging and for introducing this legislation to name a post office building in his name.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4615.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HENRY MCNEAL TURNER POST OFFICE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3454) to designate the United States post office located at 451 College Street in Macon, Georgia, as the "Henry McNeal Turner Post Office."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3454

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States post office located at 451 College Street in Macon, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "Henry McNeal Turner Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Henry McNeal Turner Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the legislation before us, H.R. 3454, was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS). All Members

of the House delegation from Georgia have cosponsored this bill.

H.R. 3454 designates the post office located at 451 College Street in Macon, Georgia, as the Henry McNeal Turner Post Office.

There is much to be said about the man honored by this legislation, but I will speak briefly. Henry McNeal Turner was a well-known missionary, pastor, evangelist, church administrator, Army chaplain, author of religious publications, and postmaster.

Turner faced many obstructions in his youth. However, he taught himself to read, and at the age of 19 became a preacher in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1863, he organized the first regiment of African-American troops, and he became the first African-American Army chaplain, and then became a chaplain of the regular troops.

Mr. Turner was appointed as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1867. He was elected to the Georgia State Legislature in 1868 and in 1870. He was appointed postmaster of Macon in 1869. After a year as postmaster, Mr. Turner returned to the State Legislature and founded the Georgia Equal Rights League. He actively championed equal rights, and led mission trips to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and South Africa.

Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support H.R. 3454, honoring an individual who sought equality for all Americans and for people around the world.

I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) for bringing our focus to this great individual, Henry McNeal Turner.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I join the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) in thanking the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) for sponsoring H.R. 3454.

Henry McNeal Turner was a well-known missionary pastor, evangelist, church administrator, Army chaplain, author of religious publications, and postmaster. He taught himself to read, and at the age of 19 he became a preacher in the African-American Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1863, he organized the first regiment of African-American troops. He became the first African-American Army chaplain, and then became a chaplain of the regular troops. He was elected to the Georgia State legislature in 1868.

I guess it is easy for us to say that today, but when we think about the times back in 1868, for an African-American man to be elected to the State legislature is phenomenal.

In 1869 he was appointed Postmaster of Macon, Georgia. He actively championed equal rights, and led missions to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and South Africa. So we pause here to honor him by naming this post office after him.

I must say that it is so important that we do this, for he is a hero to so many people, and particularly to African-American people. Just the thought that this post office will be named after him, and children again will have to say, well, who was he, Henry McNeal Turner, I think somebody can turn around and say that he was a great man and accomplished a lot of great things in a very difficult time.

□ 1530

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I am honored to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the prime sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for their kind comments regarding Henry McNeal Turner and for bringing this bill to the floor today.

Madam Speaker, last year I introduced H.R. 3454 to designate the United States Post Office located at 451 College Street in Macon, Georgia, as the Henry McNeal Turner Post Office. Today we have the opportunity to honor a great man by passing this bill.

Bishop Henry McNeal Turner was one of Georgia's most dynamic African American men in the 1800s. He was a missionary, an evangelist, a theologian and church administrator, an Army chaplain, a postmaster, an author, a politician, and a staunch supporter of equal rights in America.

Bishop Turner was born in South Carolina in 1834. He taught himself to read and, at the age of 19, became a pastor in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. As he helped to build the membership of the church, Turner was appointed a deacon, then elder, and eventually bishop of the AME Church.

By 1880, Bishop Turner was responsible for churches from Nova Scotia to Louisiana. Additionally, Turner traveled extensively in Africa as a missionary and established churches in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and South Africa.

In the United States, Turner strove for equality amongst blacks and whites. In 1863, he helped organize the first United States regiment of African American troops and became the first African American Army chaplain appointed by President Abraham Lincoln.

During Reconstruction, he worked to make life in 19th century Georgia a better place for blacks. Turner helped organize the Republican Party in Georgia in 1867 and was first elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1868 as a Republican.

During his political career, Turner introduced bills for higher education for blacks, to protect black people from the Ku Klux Klan, and to give women the right to vote. Turner was an ardent supporter of public schools in

Georgia and championed equal rights by founding the Georgia Equal Rights League.

In 1869, after all the black legislators were expelled from the legislature because of their race, Turner was appointed postmaster in Macon, Georgia. But he was then returned to the Georgia legislature in the following year.

Bishop Henry McNeal Turner is remembered as a man of many accomplishments. His influence spread far and wide, and his power was felt from rural towns in Georgia to churches in Africa. In the United States Army, in the postal service, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and in government Bishop Turner fought fiercely to improve the lives of the minorities and to defend their rights. Turner College and Turner Theological Seminary in Atlanta are named for him, as are many churches across Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

Bishop Turner stood for freedom, justice, and equality and left an endearing mark on our society. In reference to Bishop Turner, the Reverend Augusta Hall, Jr., senior pastor of the Saint Paul AME Church in Covington, Georgia, stated as follows:

"Georgia stands as your living testament. Churches you have built throughout her realm, ordaining those who would serve the Church of Allen, true servants of God you placed at her helm.

"Bishop Turner, even when your days drew nigh, look upwards you taught us, for inspiration comes from on high. Bishop Turner, may you dwell forever in God's heavenly sky. God bless the name of Henry Turner, may your legacy never die."

Bishop Turner's commitment to education, service, missionary work, the improvement of people, and racial equality deserve our recognition. Naming the post office in Macon, Georgia, of which he was postmaster at one time, is certainly a fitting tribute to this great man.

All 11 members of the Georgia congressional delegation are cosponsors and supporters of this bill to honor Bishop Henry Turner. I would encourage my colleagues to join me in passing this bill to recognize Bishop Turner's contributions to Georgia and America. I give special thanks to Elder Ben Ridley and current Macon Mayor Jack Ellis for their assistance and cooperation in researching Bishop Turner and for helping to bring this post office naming to a reality.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in listening to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), I could not help but think about the fact that, when he talked about how Henry McNeal Turner worked hard many, many years ago for equal rights, for African Americans, and women, it is so interesting, Madam Speaker, that the denomination in which he was a bishop, the African

Methodist Episcopal Church, just named one of our neighbors, one of my neighbors in Baltimore, Bishop Vashti McKenzie. I cannot help but think that it was people like Henry McNeal Turner who laid the foundation for such a wonderful opportunity for women and in particular for Bishop Vashti McKenzie.

So today we salute him, and I urge all of our Members to vote in favor of this very, very important piece of legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I cannot help but be moved by what I hear about Bishop Turner, and I am very pleased that we have before us this naming post office bill for Bishop Turner, a man who was early on demonstrative of great courage, conviction, equality for African Americans, as well as for women, and for helping those who need it most.

So I urge this House to unanimously pass H.R. 3454, and I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) for introducing it.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3454.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EVERETT ALVAREZ, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4484) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Washington Street in Rockville, Maryland, as the "Everett Alvarez, Jr. Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4484

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EVERETT ALVAREZ, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Washington Street in Rockville, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Everett Alvarez, Jr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Everett Alvarez, Jr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4484.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4484, which designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Washington Street in Rockville, Maryland as the Everett Alvarez, Jr. Post Office Building. It is with great pride that we in the Maryland Congressional Delegation honor a man for whom our entire Nation is eternally grateful.

During his life, Mr. Alvarez has faithfully served as a distinguished military officer and public servant. In 1960, after earning a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of Santa Clara and becoming the first in his family to go to college, Mr. Alvarez joined the United States Navy.

After serving in the Navy for 20 years, he retired from his position with program management at the Naval Air Systems Command in Washington, D.C. and accepted an appointment as deputy director of the Peace Corps.

In 1982, President Reagan nominated him, and the Senate confirmed his appointment, as the deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration. After leaving the position of deputy administrator of the VA, Mr. Alvarez joined the Hospital Corporation of America before forming his own consulting company, Conwal, Incorporated.

A dedicated civil servant, Mr. Alvarez is best known to the public as the first American aviator shot down over North Vietnam. In 1964, then LTJG Everett Alvarez, an A-4 Skyhawk pilot, was assigned to Attack Squadron 144 on board the U.S.S. *Constellation*. On August 5, he was shot down and captured on the first raid in North Vietnam.

Commander Alvarez was reported as captured at about 4 p.m. Hanoi time at Hon Gai Bay in the Gulf of Tonkin. He was kept in the local jail cell in Hon Gai with two Vietnamese prisoners for 2 days, then moved to a nearby farm until August 12. On the 12th, he was taken in Hanoi and placed into room 24 in the infamous Hanoi Hilton where he lived until March of 1965, at which time other American prisoners started to arrive.

Commander Alvarez earned the dubious distinction of not only being the first naval aviator captured by the North Vietnamese, but also the longest confirmed prisoner of war in North Vietnam. On February 12, 1973, Commander Alvarez was finally released after 8½ years of imprisonment.

For his courageous service, Everett Alvarez holds numerous military decorations. He has been honored with the Silver Star, two Legions of Merit, with combat "V," two Bronze Stars, with combat "V," the Distinguished Flying Cross, and two Purple Heart medals.

In addition, a city park and two housing projects in California and Texas have been named in honor of Mr. Alvarez. In 1987, his hometown of Salinas, California, named a new high school in his honor. In March of 1998, he was awarded with the Daughters of the American Revolution's Medal of Honor.

Today, we have the opportunity to honor him in Rockville, Maryland, where Mr. Alvarez, his wife Thomasine, and his two sons, Mark and Bryan, currently reside. Unfortunately the Alvarez family was not able to be in the gallery this afternoon because Mr. Alvarez continues to serve America and America's future with his position on the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences and is currently at their annual board meeting in Colorado.

Commander Alvarez's life stands as a testament to patriotism, to courage, and to perseverance. He, like any of our Nation's veterans, deserves our highest praise for risking his life defending this great Nation.

In the historical publication, *We Came Home*, Commander Alvarez reflects on his prisoner-of-war experience with this statement:

"For years and years, during our long incarceration, we dreamed of the day when we would come home to our families and friends. We never gave up hope that this day might come soon, because we had faith—faith in God, in our country, and in ourselves. It was this faith that maintained that someday our dreams would come true. No one can be prouder than I am for having had the association of some of the bravest men this country has ever seen—my fellow prisoners who were held in North Vietnamese jails."

Madam Speaker, it is a privilege for me to sponsor this legislation endorsed by all of the Maryland delegation to honor one of America's great heroes, Everett Alvarez, Jr.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4484, which names a post office after Everett Alvarez, was introduced by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), my good friend and colleague, on May 17, 2000.

Everett Alvarez was born in Salinas, California, in 1937. He earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering and a Master's degree in Operations Research and Systems Analysis, and a Juris Doctorate.

After earning his bachelor's degree in 1960, he joined the United States Navy and was an officer. He was taken pris-

oner of war in August of 1964 and held captive in North Vietnam for 8½ years until the general release of prisoners in February of 1973.

He served in program management at the Naval Air Systems Command in Washington, D.C. until his retirement in 1980. In 1981, he accepted an appointment as deputy director of the Peace Corps. President Reagan nominated him, and he was confirmed by the Senate, to be deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration in 1982.

Mr. Alvarez is a recipient of numerous military declarations and civilian awards and serves on several boards of directors. The fact is that he is a military man and he has given so much to his country, and someone once said freedom is not free. The fact is that Mr. Alvarez took time out of his life to sacrifice so that we could all be free and enjoy the wonderful life that we enjoy in this country and around the world.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 4484. I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for recognizing this great Marylander.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to acknowledge and demonstrate my appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), and the ranking member; as well as the chairman of the subcommittee before whom this bill came, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and his ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

I want to also thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for his sponsorship of this bill. It is interesting that we have the two Marylanders managing the time for a bill to name a post office for a national hero that will be in Maryland. So I urge support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4484.

The question was taken.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madame Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JAMES W. MCCABE, SR. POST  
OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MORELLA. Madame Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 2302) to designate the building of the United States Postal Service located at 307 Main Street in Johnson City, New York, as the "James W. McCabe, Sr. Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2302

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The building of the United States Postal Service located at 307 Main Street in Johnson City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "James W. McCabe, Sr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James W. McCabe, Sr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madame Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2302.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) introduced H.R. 2302 on June 22, 1999. Pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform, each House Member of the State delegation of New York has cosponsored the legislation.

H.R. 2302 designates the building of the United States Postal Service at 307 Main Street in Johnson City, New York, as the James W. McCabe, Sr. Post Office Building.

James W. McCabe was born in Johnson City, New York, in 1917. He attended elementary school in Johnson City and high school at Holy Cross Seminary in Notre Dame, Indiana. He graduated cum laude from the University of Notre Dame where he majored in Latin and had minors in English and philosophy. He then attended SUNY-Albany to complete teaching requirements, and he also received a master's degree in education. He did further graduate studies at Syracuse University, Colgate University and Ithaca College.

Mr. McCabe served with the Army Air Corps from 1943 through 1945. He was stationed in the South Pacific with a B-24 bomber crew. He was awarded the Air Medal with an oak leaf cluster and was honorably discharged with the rank of technical sergeant.

After military service, Mr. McCabe taught Latin and English at Johnson

City High School. James McCabe served as mayor of Johnson City from 1963 to 1971, and on the executive committee of the New York Conference of Mayors in 1970 to 1971. He was elected to represent his constituents as an assemblyman from January 1973 to 1985.

For his efforts on behalf of the mentally disabled, the Mayor of New York, on behalf of the City of New York and the Advisory Board of the New York City Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services, presented Mr. McCabe the Human Service Award in 1977. Also in 1977, he received the Legislator of the Year Award from the New York State Personnel and Guidance Association for his work in mental health.

In 1981 and 1982, Mr. McCabe was named Legislator of the Year by the New York State Association of Counties and the Friend of Education Award.

After his service in the State assembly, Mr. McCabe served on the New York State Board of Regents for 5 years.

Mr. McCabe died in Johnson City on May 23, 1999. He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Margaret Flynn McCabe.

Madam Speaker, this bill honors an individual who devoted his life to public service. It is most appropriate to honor James W. McCabe, Sr., by naming a United States Post Office in Johnson City, New York, where Mr. McCabe was born, served his community and died; and I urge all Members to support H.R. 2302 honoring James W. McCabe, Sr.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY), the author of the legislation.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise and ask the House to support us in designating the building of the United States Postal Service, which is located at 307 Main Street in Johnson City, New York, as the James W. McCabe, Sr. Post Office Building.

In doing so, I want to express my appreciation to my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), and others who are supporting us in this endeavor. I thank them very much.

Jim McCabe, Sr. served a total of 17 years in New York State government. As a former Mayor of Johnson City and a member of the New York State legislature, Jim served his community and he served his entire State with great distinction.

Many members of the New York congressional delegation served with Jim during his six terms in the assembly and remember him for his dedication, for his kindness, and, most of all, I think, for his great strong sense of integrity. His leadership was always based upon his conscience, not on the polls and not on party. His intelligent leadership earned him the friendship

and respect of all those who were privileged to serve with him.

Jim McCabe died in 1999, and naming the Johnson City Post Office after him would permanently honor his memory in the community that he served so well. This tribute is particularly appropriate since Jim's father served as the postmaster in Johnson City.

Jim McCabe was born in Johnson City, New York, on April 17, 1917. He graduated cum laude from the University of Notre Dame. He then attended the State University of New York at Albany for a semester to complete his teaching requirements, and later received a master's degree in education. He did further graduate study at Syracuse University, at Colgate University, and also Ithaca College.

He was a devoted family man and was married for 56 years to his wife Margaret, and together they had seven children.

Jim served with the Army Air Corps from 1943 through 1945. He was a World War II veteran. He was stationed in the South Pacific with a B-24 bomber crew. And for his service there, he was awarded the Air Medal with an oak leaf cluster.

Jim taught Latin and English at Johnson City High School when he was discharged from the service from 1946 to 1973. He also served as a counselor at that school.

From 1963 to 1971, Jim was the Mayor of Johnson City. As mayor, Jim was a strong proponent of the construction of New York Route 17, soon to be redesignated as part of the interstate highway system, Interstate 86. The construction of that Route 17 brought economic development to the area. At a time when the region was dumping raw sewage into the Susquehanna River, Jim helped establish the Binghamton-Johnson City Joint Sewer Treatment Plant, which still serves the people of Broome County. And it was his foresight and leadership on this important environmental issue that made that possible.

From 1970 to 1971, he served as a member of the Executive Committee of the New York State Conference of Mayors. Jim McCabe also served six terms in the New York State assembly. That service was from 1973 until 1982. During that time, he was chairman of the Assembly Committee on Local Government and also chair of the Legislative Commission on State and Local Relations.

As a member of the State Assembly's Committee on Mental Health, Education and on the Rules Committee and its Task Force on the Disabled, Jim was a passionate advocate on behalf of the mentally disabled, and he became known all across New York State for that service. In fact, for his efforts, Jim received the Human Service Award in 1977. The award was presented by then New York City Mayor Abraham Beame on behalf of New York City and the Advisory Board of the New York City Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services.

In the same year, Jim McCabe received the Legislator of the Year Award from the New York State Personnel and Guidance Association, additionally for his work in mental health. Jim was named Legislator of the Year in 1981 and 1982 by the New York State Association of Counties. He also received the Friends of Education Award in 1982 from the New York Education Association.

After his service in the State Assembly, and in a way as a capstone of his entire service in both State and local government, Jim served for 5 years on the New York State Board of Regents. The New York State Board of Regents, of course, is the board which oversees the entire educational system within New York. It was a very appropriate way for Jim McCabe to end his public service, in the sense that throughout his years, in local government and in the State legislature, and wherever he worked, with young people and old everywhere, his educational skills served him in good stead.

Jim, first and foremost, was an educator. And everyone with whom he came in contact benefitted from his skills, from his experience, from his wide breadth of service both here at home and abroad. It is, Mr. Speaker, with a great sense of pride that I offer this legislation to the Congress of the United States to name the Post Office Building in Johnson City as the James W. McCabe, Sr. Post Office.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) for introducing this bill for someone who certainly deserves the recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also applaud the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) for this bill and for introducing it. I think he has said it quite eloquently as to why we are honoring this wonderful gentleman, James W. McCabe, in naming a post office after him.

The fact is, as I have said about some of our other honorees earlier today, they have come upon the Earth, they have seen it, they saw they could make a difference and made that difference.

With that, I would associate myself with the statement that the gentleman from New York just made and would urge our colleagues to vote in favor of this very important legislation based upon that.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) also for all her assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and I again urge this House to unanimously pass H.R. 2302, the legislation naming the James W. McCabe Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUYKENDALL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2302.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JUDGE ROBERT BERNARD WATTS, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4448) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3500 Dolfield Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4448

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. JUDGE ROBERT BERNARD WATTS, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3500 Dolfield Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4448.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to bring before the House H.R. 4448, legislation that was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS). This bill was introduced on May 15 of this year and is supported by all Members of the House delegation from the State of Maryland, and I am honored to be a cosponsor.

□ 1600

This legislation designates the United States Post Office located at 3500 Dolfield Avenue in Baltimore,

Maryland, as the "Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. Post Office."

Judge Watts graduated with honors from Morgan State College in 1943. He joined the Army and served until 1945. After this service, he earned a law degree from the University of Maryland in 1948.

Judge Watts was deeply involved with the civil rights movement and worked closely with the NAACP. He was instrumental in desegregating numerous theaters, restaurants, department stores, hotels, and the Gwynn Oak Amusement Park. Judge Robert Bernard Watts was the first African American to be appointed full time to the bench of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City and was the first judge in Maryland to open hundreds of adoption records.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 4448 in honor of a gentleman, a gentleman who has made a difference in the lives of his community and his State.

I also want to congratulate the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for taking time to introduce this bill and for bringing the good works of Judge Watts to the attention of our colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Postal Service, for their support in bringing this bill to the floor.

I believe that persons who have made meaningful contributions to society should be recognized. The naming of a postal building in one's honor is truly a salute to the accomplishments and public service of an individual.

H.R. 4448 designates the United States Postal Building located at 3500 Dolfield Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. Post Office Building."

I am pleased to be able to speak today about Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. Judge Watts was born in west Baltimore, was at the center of the civil rights movement in the State of Maryland. He began his civil rights work as chairman of the NAACP Youth Chapter at Morgan State University. His chapter, with 200 members, was the largest in the country at that time. Because of his outstanding work, the NAACP sent him to his first national convention in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1942, where he met the late Justice Thurgood Marshall with whom he worked for 15 years on various civil rights cases.

He was the first African American to be appointed full time to the bench of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City. He then served in the Army until 1945. He earned a law degree from the University of Maryland, my alma mater,

in 1949, where he was the editor of the Maryland Law Review, which is a very high honor.

Also in 1949, he formed the first major African American law firm in Baltimore. He was the first African American appointed to the Municipal Court in Maryland. In 1968 he was appointed by Governor Spiro Agnew to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

As a judge, Watts was instrumental in desegregating numerous theaters, restaurants, department stores, hotels, and the Gwynn Oak Amusement Park. He was the first judge in Maryland to open hundreds of adoption records, reuniting numerous families. Judge Watts was one of the few judges who volunteered to be a part of our family court, the court that dealt with various disputes with regard to family matters, divorces, adoptions, and child support.

I had an opportunity, many opportunities, to go before him. And quite often he would tell us that the reason why he liked doing this kind of work was because he wanted to bring families together and have them see the bigger picture. He cared so much about children he wanted to make sure that fathers understood that they needed to be a part of their children's lives.

Moreover, Judge Robert Watts not only served justly and fairly in the courtroom but served in numerous organizations in the community. At one point in his career he served on 14 boards at the same time, among them Bon Secours Hospital, which is located in the seventh Congressional District. He chaired three gubernatorial task forces regarding family law, AIDS, and prison overcrowding and served the community as a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

He died October 8, 1998.

He was such a wonderful, wonderful husband to his wife Jacqueline. He was married to her for over 50 years.

And so we take this moment to salute him for all that he has done to make life better for so many people.

One great author said that, when speaking of a great person, he said he brought life to life. It is clear that Judge Watts did that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, again I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for introducing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank my friends, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), for bringing forward this legislation that honors Judge Watts.

I can think of no person more appropriate to be honored than Judge Watts. He was my friend. He was my mentor.

As my colleagues have pointed out, yes, he was responsible for breaking many barriers. He was an outstanding jurist. He was a colleague of my father on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City and a close friend of my father and our family.

I remember sharing many dinners together with Judge Watts and his family. He was an extraordinary individual. But I think his greatest accomplishment was the way that Judge Watts was able to bring communities and people together. He could mediate problems in a neighborhood. He could mediate problems in a city. He could mediate problems in our State. He was called upon by governors, by legislators, by jurists, by attorneys to help bring his wisdom to improve our community. And as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) pointed out, he never turned down a request, serving on 14 boards at one time.

Let me just share with my colleagues one example of one board that he agreed to serve on. He served with me as a trustee at St. Mary's College in St. Mary's City, Maryland, not exactly close to his hometown of Baltimore. It was about a 2-hour commute in order to attend the trustees meetings.

Now, Judge Watts was well known in Baltimore, but he was willing to take his knowledge and expertise and use it to help a small liberal arts college in a rural part of our State.

He never missed a meeting that I can remember. He was always an active participant. We had a very sensitive issue that, quite frankly, I do not think anyone but Judge Watts could have resolved.

St. Mary's College is one of the finest public liberal arts colleges in this Nation. And this is a tribute also to Judge Watts' talent, leadership, and willingness to get involved in community activities.

Mr. Speaker, he spent his life serving his community. I am proud that today we are going to be able to honor his community by the naming of this facility.

I congratulate all involved.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) for his comments. As he was speaking, I could not help but remember the many times that Judge Watts sat in the meetings of blacks and Jews, we called them Blews, and tried to make sure that African-Americans and Jewish people worked together to resolve problems. He was a man who constantly looked for what people had in common, as opposed to their differences; and he fully understood that if we concentrated on the things we have in common, we can accomplish so very, very much.

So we take this moment not only to salute Judge Watts, but we also salute Mrs. Watts, Jacqueline Watts; his five

children Robert, Rodney, Jacqueline, Janelle, and Bobbett; and we take this moment to name this post office after him so that, as I have said so many, many times, so that when children look at the post office and look at the name up there, they can say, Well, who was Judge Watts? And it may be many, many years from now and somebody will be able to say, Well, he was a great jurist, he was a great great humanitarian and, in the words of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), he was a consensus builder and one who brought people together.

I do not think we can give any greater tribute to any person greater than the one we have given here today. I urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we can see there is unanimity among the Maryland delegation on behalf of the Nation and the service of Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. So I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUYKENDALL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4448.

The question was taken.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### DR. FLOSSIE McCLAIN DEDMOND POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4449) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1908 North Ellamont Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Dr. Flossie McClain Dedmond Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4449

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DR. FLOSSIE McCLAIN DEDMOND POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1908 North Ellamont Street in Baltimore, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Dr. Flossie McClain Dedmond Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Dr. Flossie McClain Dedmond Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4449.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us, H.R. 4449, was introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), my colleague. This legislation designates the post office located at 1908 North Ellamont Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Dr. Flossie McClain Dedmond Post Office." Each member of the Maryland delegation has cosponsored this legislation, pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform.

Dr. Flossie McClain Dedmond earned a bachelor's degree in English from Fisk University, a master's degree from Columbia University, and she pursued postgraduate studies in English and speech at Ohio State University and Catholic University of America, respectively.

Dr. Dedmond taught and held administrative positions at Allen University, Benedict College, Knoxville College, Morgan State University, and Coppin State College, where she spent 31 years in various posts.

She held various positions at Coppin, including professor of English, head of the English Department, and chair of numerous committees. She was also the director of the summer/evening college and retired as dean of the arts and sciences division.

The first residence hall at Coppin State College was named "The Flossie M. Dedmond Center for Living and Learning." Dr. Dedmond was bestowed the honor of Dean Emeritus when she retired from Coppin State.

Dr. Dedmond passed away on September 11, 1998.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support H.R. 4449, a bill that honors a great academician who has inspired innumerable young Americans.

I also want to recognize the dedicated work of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) in bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Flossie McClain Dedmond earned a bachelor's degree in English from Fisk University, received a master's degree from Columbia University, and pursued postgraduate studies at Ohio State University and Catholic University of America. She served in teaching and administrative positions at Allen University, Benedict College, Knoxville College, Morgan State University, and Coppin State College.

□ 1615

Dr. Dedmond spent 31 years working at Coppin State College where she served in numerous roles. Upon her retirement, the honor of Dean Emeritus was bestowed upon her. In 1993, Coppin's first residence hall was named after her and is called the Flossie M. Dedmond Center for Living and Learning.

A talented musician, Dr. Dedmond composed the alma mater for Allen University, and the song is still in use today. Along with her other many talents and honors, Dr. Dedmond was a prize winning poet. For over 6 years, she served as the Governor's appointee on a 13-member appellate judicial nominating commission. She is the former national vice president of the National Council of Negro Women. Dr. Dedmond was also a 52-year member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, a service sorority. In her many years of service to this organization, she was a former national public relations director of the sorority and was one of the organization's incorporators of the Cleveland Job Corps. She died on September 11, 1998.

Dr. Burnett, the President of Coppin State University, tells a very interesting story about how, when she was dean, she had a major trip that she was supposed to take to Austria to deliver a paper and it was probably the most important trip of her life as a college educator. He said that she was prepared to go but they had some problems at the university and so he thought that she had flown off to deliver her paper in Austria. So he walks in early that Monday morning to try to address the problems, and she is sitting there in his office. He said, "Why are you still here?" She says, "I'm here because I didn't want to leave you here to drown. I wanted to stay here to make sure that the students who come through the doors of this university have an opportunity to move forward and become the great people that I know that they can be."

That was what Dr. Dedmond was all about, touching the lives of college students, making sure that they were prepared to go out of the doors of Coppin State University and other historically black colleges and universities so that they could touch others to make their lives better.

She would often talk about breaking the cycle of poverty and breaking the cycle of illiteracy and breaking the cycle of alcoholism and health problems and she wanted to do her part; and she did, staying so long at Coppin State University, touching the young people's lives, making it so that they could break the cycles in their own families. And so today we salute her.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this very important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This legislation honors a woman, Dr. Dedmond, who was a woman of arts and letters and great service to her country and to her community.

It is important that we open the doors of opportunity for others, but it is also very important that we prepare them to go through those doors. That is what Dr. Dedmond did.

I urge passage of H.R. 4449.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUYKENDALL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4449.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BART STUPAK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BART STUPAK, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 9, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that my office has been served with a civil subpoena for documents issued by the Circuit Court for the 47th Judicial Circuit of Michigan and directed to the "Custodian of Records."

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to notify the party that issued the subpoenas that I do not have any responsive documents.

Sincerely,

BART STUPAK,  
Member of Congress.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE HONORABLE JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR., MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Anthony Traficanti, office of the Honorable JAMES A. TRAFICANT, Jr., Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 10, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have received a subpoena for testimony before the grand jury issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY TRAFICANT.



COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE HONORABLE JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR., MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Betty Manente, office of the Honorable JAMES A. TRAFICANT, Jr., Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 10, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have received a subpoena for testimony before the grand jury issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Sincerely,

BETTY MANENTE.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE HONORABLE JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR., MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Faye Sarra, office of the Honorable JAMES A. TRAFICANT, Jr., Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 10, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have received a subpoena for testimony before the grand jury issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Sincerely,

FAYE SARRA.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRODUCTION OPERATIONS MANAGER, OFFICE OF COMMUNICATION MEDIA, OFFICE OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Gary Denick, Production Operations Manager, Office of Communication Media, Office of Chief Administrative Officer:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 21, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for testimony and production of records issued by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

GARY DENICK,  
Production Operations Manager,  
Office of Communication Media.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ACTING ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES, OFFICE OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from J. Michael Dorsey, Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Human Resources, Office of Chief Administrative Officer:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 28, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a civil trial subpoena for documents issued by the Superior Court for Los Angeles County, California.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

J. MICHAEL DORSEY,  
Acting Associate Administrator, Office of  
Human Resources.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KUYKENDALL) at 6 p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 4884, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4484, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4448, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

## WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4884.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4884, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 451]

YEAS—404

Abercrombie	Deal	Hulshof
Aderholt	DeFazio	Hunter
Allen	DeGette	Hutchinson
Archer	Delahunt	Hyde
Armey	DeLauro	Inslee
Baca	DeLay	Isakson
Bachus	DeMint	Istook
Baird	Deutsch	Jackson (IL)
Baker	Diaz-Balart	Jackson-Lee
Baldacci	Dickey	(TX)
Baldwin	Dicks	Jenkins
Ballenger	Dingell	John
Barcia	Dixon	Johnson (CT)
Barr	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Barrett (NE)	Dooley	Johnson, Sam
Barrett (WI)	Doolittle	Jones (NC)
Bartlett	Doyle	Kanjorski
Barton	Dreier	Kaptur
Bass	Duncan	Kasich
Bateman	Dunn	Kelly
Becerra	Edwards	Kennedy
Bentsen	Ehlers	Kildee
Bereuter	English	Kilpatrick
Berkley	Eshoo	Kind (WI)
Berman	Etheridge	King (NY)
Berry	Evans	Kingston
Biggert	Everett	Klecza
Bilbray	Ewing	Knollenberg
Bilirakis	Farr	Kolbe
Blagojevich	Fattah	Kucinich
Bliley	Filner	Kuykendall
Blumenauer	Fletcher	LaFalce
Blunt	Foley	LaHood
Boehrlert	Forbes	Lantos
Boehner	Ford	Largent
Bonilla	Fossella	Larson
Bonior	Fowler	Latham
Bono	Frank (MA)	Leach
Borski	Frelinghuysen	Lee
Boswell	Frost	Levin
Boucher	Gallegly	Lewis (CA)
Boyd	Ganske	Lewis (CA)
Brady (PA)	Gejdenson	Lewis (KY)
Brady (TX)	Gekas	Linder
Brown (FL)	Gephardt	Lipinski
Brown (OH)	Gibbons	LoBiondo
Bryant	Gilchrest	Lofgren
Burr	Gillmor	Lucas (KY)
Burton	Gilman	Lucas (OK)
Buyer	Gonzalez	Luther
Callahan	Goode	Maloney (CT)
Calvert	Goodlatte	Maloney (NY)
Camp	Goodling	Manzullo
Campbell	Gordon	Markey
Canady	Goss	Martinez
Cannon	Graham	Mascara
Capps	Granger	Matsui
Capuano	Green (TX)	McCarthy (MO)
Cardin	Green (WI)	McCarthy (NY)
Carson	Greenwood	McCrery
Castle	Gutierrez	McDermott
Chabot	Gutknecht	McGovern
Chambliss	Hall (OH)	McHugh
Chenoweth-Hage	Hall (TX)	McInnis
Clay	Hansen	McIntyre
Clayton	Hastings (FL)	McKeon
Clement	Hastings (WA)	McKinney
Clyburn	Hayes	McNulty
Coble	Hayworth	Meehan
Coburn	Hefley	Meek (FL)
Collins	Heger	Menendez
Combust	Hill (IN)	Metcalfe
Condit	Hill (MT)	Mica
Conyers	Hilleary	Millender-
Cooksey	Hilliard	McDonald
Costello	Hinchey	Miller (FL)
Cox	Hinojosa	Miller, Gary
Coyne	Hobson	Miller, George
Cramer	Hoeffel	Minge
Crane	Hoekstra	Mink
Crowley	Holden	Moakley
Cubin	Holt	Moore
Cummings	Hooey	Moran (KS)
Cunningham	Horn	Moran (VA)
Davis (FL)	Hostettler	Morella
Davis (IL)	Houghton	Murtha
Davis (VA)	Hoyer	Myrick

Nadler	Ros-Lehtinen	Sweeney
Napolitano	Rothman	Talent
Neal	Roukema	Tancredo
Nethercutt	Roybal-Allard	Tanner
Ney	Royce	Tauscher
Northup	Rush	Tauzin
Norwood	Ryan (WI)	Taylor (MS)
Nussle	Ryun (KS)	Taylor (NC)
Oberstar	Sabo	Terry
Obey	Salmon	Thomas
Olver	Sanchez	Thompson (CA)
Ortiz	Sanders	Thompson (MS)
Ose	Sandlin	Thornberry
Oxley	Sanford	Thune
Packard	Sawyer	Thurman
Pallone	Saxton	Tiahrt
Pascarell	Scarborough	Tierney
Pastor	Schaffer	Toomey
Paul	Schakowsky	Towns
Payne	Scott	Trafigant
Pease	Sensenbrenner	Turner
Pelosi	Serrano	Udall (CO)
Peterson (MN)	Sessions	Udall (NM)
Peterson (PA)	Shaw	Upton
Petri	Shays	Velazquez
Phelps	Sherman	Visclosky
Pickering	Sherwood	Vitter
Pickett	Shimkus	Walsh
Pitts	Shows	Wamp
Pombo	Shuster	Waters
Pomeroy	Simpson	Watkins
Porter	Sisisky	Watt (NC)
Portman	Skeen	Watts (OK)
Price (NC)	Skelton	Waxman
Pryce (OH)	Slaughter	Weldon (FL)
Quinn	Smith (MI)	Weldon (PA)
Radanovich	Smith (NJ)	Weller
Rahall	Smith (TX)	Wexler
Ramstad	Smith (WA)	Weygand
Rangel	Snyder	Whitfield
Regula	Spence	Wicker
Reynolds	Spratt	Wilson
Riley	Stabenow	Wolf
Rivers	Stark	Woolsey
Rodriguez	Stearns	Wu
Roemer	Stenholm	Wynn
Rogan	Stump	Young (FL)
Rogers	Stupak	
Rohrabacher	Sununu	

## NOT VOTING—30

Ackerman	Jones (OH)	Owens
Andrews	Klink	Reyes
Bishop	Lampson	Shadegg
Cook	LaTourette	Souder
Danner	Lazio	Strickland
Ehrlich	Lowey	Vento
Emerson	McCollum	Walden
Engel	McIntosh	Weiner
Franks (NJ)	Meeks (NY)	Wise
Jefferson	Mollohan	Young (AK)

□ 1823

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUYKENDALL). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

EVERETT ALVAREZ, JR. POST  
OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4484.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4484, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 0, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 452]

YEAS—403

Abercrombie	Davis (VA)	Hoyer
Aderholt	Deal	Hulshof
Allen	DeFazio	Hunter
Archer	DeGette	Hutchinson
Armey	DeLauro	Hyde
Baca	DeLay	Inslee
Bachus	DeMint	Isakson
Baird	Deutsch	Istook
Baker	Diaz-Balart	Jackson (IL)
Baldacci	Dickey	Jackson-Lee
Baldwin	Dicks	(TX)
Ballenger	Dingell	Jefferson
Barcia	Dixon	Jenkins
Barr	Doggett	John
Barrett (NE)	Dooley	Johnson, E. B.
Barrett (WI)	Doolittle	Johnson, Sam
Bartlett	Doyle	Jones (NC)
Barton	Dreier	Kanjorski
Bass	Duncan	Kaptur
Bateman	Dunn	Kasich
Becerra	Edwards	Kelly
Bentsen	Ehlers	Kennedy
Bereuter	English	Kildee
Berkley	Eshoo	Kilpatrick
Berman	Evans	Kind (WI)
Berry	Everett	King (NY)
Biggert	Ewing	Kingston
Blibray	Fattah	Kleczka
Bilirakis	Filner	Knollenberg
Blagojevich	Fletcher	Kolbe
Bliley	Foley	Kucinich
Blumenauer	Forbes	Kuykendall
Blunt	Ford	LaFalce
Boehlert	Fossella	LaHood
Boehner	Fowler	Lantos
Bonilla	Frank (MA)	Largent
Bonior	Frelinghuysen	Larson
Bono	Frost	Latham
Borski	Galleghy	Leach
Boswell	Ganske	Lee
Boucher	Gedensson	Levin
Boyd	Gekas	Lewis (CA)
Brady (PA)	Gephardt	Lewis (GA)
Brady (TX)	Gibbons	Lewis (KY)
Brown (FL)	Gilchrest	Linder
Brown (OH)	Gillmor	Lipinski
Bryant	Gilman	LoBiondo
Burr	Gonzalez	Lofgren
Burton	Goode	Lowey
Buyer	Goodlatte	Lucas (KY)
Callahan	Goodling	Lucas (OK)
Calvert	Gordon	Luther
Camp	Goss	Maloney (CT)
Campbell	Graham	Maloney (NY)
Canady	Granger	Manzullo
Cannon	Green (TX)	Markey
Capps	Green (WI)	Martinez
Capuano	Greenwood	Mascara
Cardin	Gutierrez	Matsui
Carson	Gutknecht	McCarthy (MO)
Castle	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (NY)
Chabot	Hall (TX)	McCrery
Chambliss	Hansen	McDermott
Chenoweth-Hage	Hastings (FL)	McGovern
Clay	Hastings (WA)	McHugh
Clayton	Hayes	McInnis
Clement	Hayworth	McIntyre
Clyburn	Hefley	McKeon
Coble	Herger	McKinney
Coburn	Hill (IN)	McNulty
Collins	Hill (MT)	Meehan
Combest	Hilleary	Meek (FL)
Condit	Hilliard	Meeks (NY)
Conyers	Hinche	Menendez
Cooksey	Hinojosa	Metcalf
Costello	Hobson	Mica
Cox	Hoefel	Millender-
Coyne	Hoekstra	McDonald
Cramer	Holden	Miller (FL)
Crane	Holt	Miller, Gary
Crowley	Hooley	Miller, George
Cubin	Horn	Minge
Cummings	Hostettler	Mink
Cunningham	Houghton	Moakley
Davis (FL)		Moore
Davis (IL)		Moran (KS)

Moran (VA)	Rogan	Stump
Morella	Rogers	Stupak
Murtha	Rohrabacher	Sununu
Myrick	Ros-Lehtinen	Sweeney
Nadler	Rothman	Talent
Napolitano	Roukema	Tancredo
Neal	Roybal-Allard	Tanner
Nethercutt	Royce	Tauscher
Ney	Rush	Tauzin
Northup	Ryan (WI)	Taylor (MS)
Norwood	Ryun (KS)	Taylor (NC)
Oberstar	Sabo	Terry
Obey	Salmon	Thomas
Olver	Sanchez	Thompson (CA)
Ortiz	Sanders	Thompson (MS)
Ose	Sandlin	Thornberry
Oxley	Sanford	Thune
Packard	Sawyer	Thurman
Pallone	Saxton	Tiahrt
Pascarell	Scarborough	Tierney
Pastor	Schaffer	Toomey
Paul	Scott	Towns
Payne	Sensenbrenner	Trafigant
Pease	Serrano	Turner
Pelosi	Sessions	Udall (CO)
Peterson (MN)	Shaw	Udall (NM)
Peterson (PA)	Shays	Upton
Petri	Sherman	Velazquez
Phelps	Sherwood	Visclosky
Pickering	Shimkus	Vitter
Pickett	Shows	Walsh
Pitts	Shuster	Wamp
Pombo	Simpson	Waters
Pomeroy	Sisisky	Watkins
Porter	Skeen	Watt (NC)
Portman	Skelton	Watts (OK)
Price (NC)	Slaughter	Waxman
Pryce (OH)	Smith (MI)	Weldon (FL)
Quinn	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (PA)
Radanovich	Smith (TX)	Weller
Rahall	Smith (WA)	Wexler
Ramstad	Snyder	Weygand
Rangel	Spence	Whitfield
Regula	Spratt	Wicker
Reynolds	Stabenow	Wolf
Riley	Stark	Woolsey
Rivers	Stearns	Wu
Rodriguez	Stenholm	Wynn
Roemer	Strickland	Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—31

Ackerman	Jones (OH)	Schakowsky
Andrews	Klink	Shadegg
Bishop	Lampson	Souder
Cook	LaTourette	Vento
Danner	Lazio	Walden
Ehrlich	McCollum	Weiner
Emerson	McIntosh	Wilson
Engel	Mollohan	Wise
Farr	Nussle	Young (AK)
Franks (NJ)	Owens	
Johnson (CT)	Reyes	

□ 1833

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 452 I put my card in the box but it failed to register. Had it registered, I would have voted "yes."

JUDGE ROBERT BERNARD WATTS,  
SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUYKENDALL). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4448.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4448, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No 453]

YEAS—404

Abercrombie	Deutsch	Johnson (CT)
Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E.B.
Allen	Dickey	Johnson, Sam
Archer	Dicks	Jones (NC)
Army	Dingell	Kanjorski
Baca	Dixon	Kaptur
Bachus	Doggett	Kasich
Baird	Dooley	Kelly
Baker	Doolittle	Kennedy
Baldacci	Doyle	Kildee
Baldwin	Dreier	Kilpatrick
Ballenger	Duncan	Kind (WI)
Barcia	Dunn	King (NY)
Barr	Edwards	Kingston
Barrett (NE)	Ehlers	Klecza
Barrett (WI)	English	Knollenberg
Bartlett	Eshoo	Kolbe
Barton	Etheridge	Kucinich
Bass	Evans	Kuykendall
Bateman	Everett	LaFalce
Becerra	Ewing	LaHood
Bentsen	Farr	Lantos
Bereuter	Fattah	Largent
Berkley	Filner	Larson
Berman	Fletcher	Latham
Berry	Foley	Leach
Biggert	Forbes	Lee
Billbray	Ford	Levin
Bilirakis	Fossella	Lewis (CA)
Blagojevich	Fowler	Lewis (GA)
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Lewis (KY)
Blunt	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Boehlert	Frost	Lipinski
Boehner	Gallegly	LoBiondo
Bonilla	Gejdenson	Lofgren
Bonior	Gekas	Lowe
Bono	Gephardt	Lucas (KY)
Borski	Gibbons	Lucas (OK)
Boswell	Gilchrest	Luther
Boucher	Gillmor	Maloney (CT)
Boyd	Gilman	Maloney (NY)
Brady (PA)	Gonzalez	Manzullo
Brady (TX)	Goode	Markey
Brown (FL)	Goodlatte	Martinez
Brown (OH)	Goodling	Mascara
Bryant	Gordon	Matsui
Burr	Goss	McCarthy (MO)
Burton	Graham	McCarthy (NY)
Buyer	Granger	McCrery
Callahan	Green (TX)	McDermott
Calvert	Green (WI)	McGovern
Camp	Greenwood	McHugh
Campbell	Gutierrez	McInnis
Canady	Gutknecht	McIntyre
Cannon	Hall (OH)	McKeon
Capps	Hall (TX)	McKinney
Capuano	Hansen	McNulty
Cardin	Hastings (FL)	Meehan
Carson	Hastings (WA)	Meek (FL)
Chabot	Hayes	Meeks (NY)
Chambliss	Hayworth	Menendez
Chenoweth-Hage	Hefley	Metcalfe
Clay	Herger	Mica
Clayton	Hill (IN)	Millender-
Clement	Hill (MT)	McDonald
Clyburn	Hilleary	Miller (FL)
Coble	Hilliard	Miller, Gary
Coburn	Hinchey	Miller, George
Collins	Hinojosa	Minge
Combest	Hobson	Mink
Condit	Hoeffel	Moakley
Conyers	Hoekstra	Moore
Cooksey	Holden	Moran (KS)
Costello	Holt	Moran (VA)
Cox	Hooley	Morella
Coyne	Horn	Murtha
Cramer	Hostettler	Myrick
Crane	Houghton	Nadler
Crowley	Hoyer	Napolitano
Cubin	Hulshof	Neal
Cummings	Hunter	Nethercutt
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Ney
Davis (FL)	Hyde	Northup
Davis (IL)	Inlee	Norwood
Davis (VA)	Isakson	Nussle
Deal	Istook	Oberstar
DeFazio	Jackson (IL)	Obey
DeGette	Jackson-Lee	Olver
Delahunt	(TX)	Ortiz
DeLauro	Jefferson	Ose
DeLay	Jenkins	Oxley
DeMint	John	Packard

Pallone	Sanchez	Tauscher
Pascarella	Sanders	Tauzin
Pastor	Sandlin	Taylor (MS)
Paul	Sanford	Taylor (NC)
Payne	Sawyer	Terry
Pease	Saxton	Thomas
Pelosi	Scarborough	Thompson (CA)
Peterson (MN)	Schaffer	Thompson (MS)
Peterson (PA)	Schakowsky	Thornberry
Petri	Scott	Thune
Phelps	Sensenbrenner	Thurman
Pickering	Serrano	Tiahrt
Pickett	Sessions	Tierney
Pitts	Shaw	Toomey
Pombo	Shays	Towns
Pomeroy	Sherman	Trafigant
Porter	Sherwood	Turner
Portman	Shimkus	Udall (CO)
Price (NC)	Shoews	Udall (NM)
Pryce (OH)	Shuster	Upton
Quinn	Simpson	Velazquez
Radanovich	Sisisky	Visclosky
Rahall	Skeen	Vitter
Ramstad	Skelton	Walsh
Rangel	Slaughter	Wamp
Regula	Smith (MI)	Waters
Reynolds	Smith (NJ)	Watkins
Riley	Smith (TX)	Watt (NC)
Rivers	Smith (WA)	Watts (OK)
Rodriguez	Snyder	Waxman
Roemer	Spence	Weldon (FL)
Rogan	Spratt	Weldon (PA)
Rogers	Stabenow	Weller
Rohrabacher	Stark	Wexler
Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Weygand
Rothman	Stenholm	Whitfield
Roukema	Strickland	Wicker
Roybal-Allard	Stump	Wolf
Royce	Stupak	Woolsey
Rush	Sununu	Wu
Ryan (WI)	Sweeney	Wynn
Ryan (KS)	Talent	Young (FL)
Sabo	Tancred	
Salmon	Tanner	

NOT VOTING—30

Ackerman	Franks (NJ)	Owens
Andrews	Ganske	Reyes
Bishop	Jones (OH)	Shadegg
Bliley	Klink	Souder
Castle	Lampson	Vento
Cook	LaTourette	Walden
Danner	Lazio	Weiner
Ehrlich	McCollum	Wilson
Emerson	McIntosh	Wise
Engel	Mollohan	Young (AK)

□ 1841

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 7, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Monday, August 7, 2000 at 12:25 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he returns without his approval, H.R. 4810, the "Marriage Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2000".

Sincerely yours,

JEFF TRANDAHLL,  
Clerk of the House.

MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—(H. DOC. NO. 106-291)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 4810, the "Marriage Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2000," because it is poorly targeted and one part of a costly and regressive tax plan that reverses the principle of fiscal responsibility that has contributed to the longest economic expansion in history.

Mr Administration supports marriage penalty relief and has offered a targeted and fiscally responsible proposal in our fiscal year 2001 budget to provide it. However, I must oppose H.R. 4810. Combined with the numerous other tax bills approved by the Congress this year and supported by the congressional majority for next year, it would drain away the projected surplus that the American people have worked so hard to create. Even by the Congressional Budget Office's more optimistic projection, this tax plan would plunge America back into deficit and would leave nothing for lengthening the life of Social Security or Medicare; nothing for voluntary and affordable Medicare prescription drug benefits; nothing for education and school construction. Moreover, the congressional majority's tax plan would make it impossible for us to get America out of debt by 2012.

H.R. 4810 would cost more than \$280 billion over 10 years if its provisions were permanent, making it significantly more expensive than either of the bills originally approved by the House and the Senate. It is poorly targeted toward delivering marriage penalty relief—only about 40 percent of the cost of H.R. 4810 actually would reduce marriage penalties. It also provides little tax relief to those families that need it most, while devoting a large fraction of its benefits to families with higher incomes.

Taking into account H.R. 4810, the fiscally irresponsible tax cuts passed by the House Ways and Means Committee this year provide about as much benefit to the top 1 percent of Americans as to the bottom 80 percent combined. Families in the top 1 percent get an average tax break of over \$16,000, while a middle-class family gets only \$220 on average. But if interest rates went up because of the congressional majority's plan by even one-third of one percent, then mortgage payments for a family with a \$100,000 mortgage would go up by \$270, leaving them worse off than if they had no tax cut at all.

We should have tax cuts this year, but they should be the right ones, targeted to working families to help our economy grow—not tax breaks that will help only a few while putting our

prosperity at risk. I have proposed a program of targeted tax cuts that will give a middle-class American family substantially more benefits than the Republican plan at less than half the cost. Including our carefully targeted marriage penalty relief, two-thirds of the relief will go to the middle 60 percent of American families. Our tax cuts will also help to send our children to college, with a tax deduction or 28 percent tax credit for up to \$10,000 in college tuition a year; help to care for family members who need long-term care, through a \$3,000 long-term care tax credit; help to pay for child care and to ease the burden on working families with three or more children; and help to fund desperately needed school construction.

And because our plan will cost substantially less than the tax cuts passed by the Congress, we'll still have the resources we need to provide a Medicare prescription drug benefit; to extend the life of Social Security and Medicare; and to pay off the debt by 2012—so that we can keep interest rates low, keep our economy growing, and provide lower home mortgage, car, and college loan payments for the American people.

This surplus comes from the hard work and ingenuity of the American people. We owe it to them to make the best use of it—for all of them, and for our children's future.

Since the adjournment of the Congress has prevented my return of H.R. 4810 within the meaning of Article I, section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution, my withholding of approval from the bill precludes its becoming law. The Pocket Veto Case, 279 U.S. 655 (1929). In addition to withholding my signature and thereby invoking my constitutional power to "pocket veto" bills during an adjournment of the Congress, to avoid litigation, I am also sending H.R. 4810 to the House of Representatives with my objections, to leave no possible doubt that I have vetoed the measure.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,  
THE WHITE HOUSE, August 5, 2000.

□ 1845

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUYKENDALL). Consistent with the action of Speaker Foley on January 23, 1990, when in response to a parliamentary inquiry the House treated the President's return of an enrolled bill with a purported pocket veto of H.R. 2712 of the 101st Congress as a "return veto" within the meaning of Article I, Section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution, the Chair, without objection, orders the objections of the President to be spread at large upon the Journal and orders the message to be printed as a House document.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the veto message of the President, together with the accompanying bill, H.R. 4810, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 31, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Thursday, August 31, 2000 at 4:22 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he returns without his approval, H.R. 8, the "Death Tax Elimination Act of 2000."

Sincerely yours,

JEFF TRANDAH,  
Clerk of the House.

#### DEATH TAX ELIMINATION ACT OF 2000—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-292)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 8, legislation to phase out Federal estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer taxes over a 10-year period. While I support and would sign targeted and fiscally responsible legislation that provides estate tax relief for small businesses, family farms, and principal residences along the lines proposed by House and Senate Democrats, this bill is fiscally irresponsible and provides a very expensive tax break for the best-off Americans while doing nothing for the vast majority of working families. Starting in 2010, H.R. 8 would drain more than \$50 billion annually to benefit only tens of thousands of families, taking resources that could have been used to strengthen Social Security and Medicare for tens of millions of families.

This repeal of the estate tax is the latest part in a tax plan that would cost over \$2 trillion, spending projected surpluses that may never materialize and returning America to deficits. This would reverse the fiscal discipline that has helped make the American economy the strongest it has been in generations and would leave no resources to strengthen Social Security or Medicare, provide a voluntary Medicare prescription drug benefit, invest in key priorities like education, or pay off the debt held by the public by 2012. This tax plan would threaten our continued economic expansion by raising interest rates and choking off investment.

We should cut taxes this year, but they should be the right tax cuts, targeted to working families to help our economy grow—not tax breaks that will help only the wealthiest few while putting our prosperity at risk. Our tax cuts will help send our children to college, help families with members who need long-term care, help pay for child care, and help fund desperately needed school construction. Overall, my tax program will provide substantially more benefits to middle-income American families than the tax cuts passed by the congressional tax-writing committees this year, at less than half the cost.

H.R. 8, in particular, suffers from several problems. The true cost of the bill is masked by the backloading of the tax cut. H.R. 8 would explode in cost from about \$100 billion from 2001–2010 to about \$750 billion from 2011–2020, just when the baby boom generation begins to retire and Social Security and Medicare come under strain.

Repeal would also be unwise because estate and gift taxes play an important role in the overall fairness and progressivity of our tax system. These taxes ensure that the portion of income that is not taxed during life (such as unrealized capital gains) is taxed at death. Estate tax repeal would benefit only about 2 percent of decedents, providing an average tax cut of \$800,000 to only 54,000 families in 2010. More than half of the benefits of repeal would go to one-tenth of one percent of families, just 3,000 families annually, with an average tax cut of \$7 million. Furthermore, research suggests that repeal of the estate and gift taxes is likely to reduce charitable giving by as much as \$6 billion per year.

In 1997, I signed legislation that reduced the estate tax for small businesses and family farms, but I believe that the estate tax is still burdensome to some family farms and small businesses. However, only a tiny fraction of the tax relief provided under H.R. 8 benefits these important sectors of our economy, and much of that relief would not be realized for a decade. In contrast, House and Senate Democrats have proposed alternatives that would provide significant, immediate tax relief to family-owned businesses and farms in a manner that is much more fiscally responsible than outright repeal. For example, the Senate Democratic alternative would take about two-thirds of families off the estate tax entirely, and could eliminate estate taxes for almost all small businesses and family farms. In contrast to H.R. 8—which waits until 2010 to repeal the estate tax—most of the relief in the Democratic alternatives is offered immediately.

By providing more targeted and less costly relief, we preserve the resources necessary to provide a Medicare prescription drug benefit, extend the life of Social Security and Medicare, and pay down the debt by 2012. Maintaining fiscal discipline also would continue to

provide the best kind of tax relief to all Americans, not just the wealthiest few, by reducing interest rates on home mortgages, student loans, and other essential investments.

This surplus comes from the hard work and ingenuity of the American people. We owe it to them—and to their children—to make the best use of it. This bill, in combination with the tax bills already passed and planned for next year, would squander the surplus—without providing the immediate estate tax relief that family farms, small businesses, and other estates could receive under the fiscally responsible alternatives rejected by the Congress. For that reason, I must veto this bill.

Since the adjournment of the Congress has prevented my return of H.R. 8 within the meaning of Article I, section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution, my withholding of approval from the bill precludes its becoming law. The Pocket Veto Case, 279 U.S. 655 (1929). In addition to withholding my signature and thereby invoking my constitutional power to “pocket veto” bills during an adjournment of the Congress, to avoid litigation, I am also sending H.R. 8 to the House of Representatives with my objections, to leave no possible doubt that I have vetoed the measure.

I continue to welcome the opportunity to work with the Congress on a bipartisan basis on tax legislation that is targeted, fiscally responsible, and geared towards continuing the economic strength we all have worked so hard to achieve.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 31, 2000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Consistent with the action of Speaker Foley on January 23, 1990, when in response to a parliamentary inquiry the House treated the President's return of an enrolled bill with a purported pocket veto of H.R. 2712 of the 101st Congress as a “return veto” within the meaning of Article I, Section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution, the Chair, without objection, orders the objections of the President to be spread at large upon the Journal and orders the message to be printed as a House document.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of the veto message on the bill, H.R. 8, be postponed until September 7.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3703

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 3703.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

□ 1900

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of the special order today of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### IN MEMORY OF KANSAS SENATOR JANICE HARDENBURGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, something sad happened back home in Kansas last week. Cancer took the life of one more of our State's citizens. Our State has many treasures: beautiful sunsets, rolling prairie hills, city factories, waves of wheat, meadowlarks, cottonwood trees, and grazing cattle. But what matters to us Kansans most, what makes our place the State we choose to call home is our people, Kansans.

The death of one Kansan takes something away from every Kansan. With the death of Janice Hardenburger, the loss is evident. Janice is the epitome of who we are and what we would like to be, one who knew reality of how things are, yet one who could envision how things ought to be.

A fighter for her beliefs, strong willed and plain spoken, devoted to her family as a wife and mother and grandmother, she was generous with her time, a farmer, a rancher, a listener and a doer, a supporter of others and, for the last 8 years, a State senator, a public servant.

For more than 25 years, Janice has been my friend. For 4 years she was my colleague in the State senate. Born in the small north central Kansas town of Haddam, Janice had a lifelong love for education and politics. She graduated valedictorian from Haddam Rural High School before attending Kansas State University and graduating with a degree in home economics and education.

She married her husband in 1952, and due to his career in the Air Force, she and her family moved often. During these years, she kept busy as a volunteer and raising two sons, Joseph and Thomas.

With Bill's retirement from the military in 1971, the Hardenburgers moved back home to Kansas. Janice got involved in her community, and she

sought a seat on the Washington County Commission. She recognized the importance of health care in rural communities, and she developed the first rural health initiative project in Kansas.

She chaired Ronald Reagan's campaign for President in our State and served the Reagan administration in the Department of Health and Human Services regional office in Kansas City. She worked hard every time to see that her fellow Kansan, Bob Dole, would be elected President.

In 1992, she decided she could even do more for others and was elected to State senator for the 21st district. She was reelected in 1996 and was campaigning for reelection at the time of her death. During her time in the Kansas senate, she worked hard on health care issues and fought for local control. She believed that government should be local and limited. She chaired the elections on local government committee.

Janice was ill during the last session of the legislature. She could not eat, and she had pain. But despite huge impediments, she worked all session long to fashion an ethics law worthy of passage. As State Senator Dave Kerr indicated at her memorial service, that legislation now stands as a lasting tribute to one highly ethical lady who gave her waning strength to bring higher standards of ethics in all elective politics in Kansas. Senator Hardenburger never became silent about things that mattered.

For those of us who are privileged to work in public service, where the toll for entry can be excruciatingly high and the price of staying even higher, we do not always expect to find true friendship, true loyalty, and a true devotion for making things better. We had that in State Senator Janice Hardenburger.

Our State and its people are better off because of one life, a life that will be greatly missed. I offer my condolences to Janice's family, but we also praise God for a life well lived and the legacy she leaves behind.

#### LORI BERENSON TO GET NEW CIVILIAN TRIAL IN PERU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, after nearly 5 years in Peruvian prisons, my constituent, Lori Berenson, could finally be coming home.

Last week, the military tribunal that gave Lori a life sentence announced that her conviction is being overturned and her case is being transferred to a civilian court.

Lori was convicted by a hooded military tribunal in a trial that lacked any semblance of due process. She never had a chance to present her side, to call witnesses and present evidence in her defense.

For nearly 5 years, I have been asking my colleagues to join me in protesting her conviction. I have circulated three letters to the President over the years, and each letter has been signed by more and more Members of Congress in support of Lori. In August, 221 Members of Congress, in a bipartisan way, signed a letter calling for Lori's release.

I will be circulating a new letter asking for mercy for Lori, asking for Peru to act with compassion and send Lori home on humanitarian grounds.

Since her conviction, Lori's health has deteriorated. She was originally sent to Yanomayo Prison, located high in the Andes, over 12,000 feet above sea level. The altitude destroyed her health. People like Lori who have not grown up in the Andes cannot acclimate to the high altitude of Yanomayo.

I visited with Lori in October of 1997. When I saw her, her fingers were swollen and she had circulatory problems as a result of the high altitude. Very little natural light comes into the prison, and prisoners are allowed only 1 hour a day to exercise outside. As a result, Lori's eye sight was failing. Yanomayo was not heated, and the temperature rarely rises above 40 degrees. The cold gave Lori perpetual laryngitis.

Eventually, the Peruvian officials responded to pleas to move Lori. But in some ways, she faced an even harder challenge to her health. The new prison was more than 5,000 feet above sea level, better than the former prison, but still hard for a New Yorker. The altitude, while less dangerous to her health, continued to affect her circulatory system.

The toughest part was that she was forced to spend months completely alone. For more than 100 days, Lori was kept in solitary confinement. The isolation had an extremely negative effect on her psychological well-being.

Despite the difficult circumstances, Lori has always been quiet, polite, and well behaved, a model prisoner. I am hopeful that Peru will take these circumstances into account and act with mercy and compassion.

I returned to Peru in April of 1998 and, together with the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), met with President Fujimori. He was very open during our meeting and agreed to take another look at Lori's case if new evidence was presented. Apparently, Peru has uncovered new evidence, and Lori is getting a new trial in a civilian court.

Since Lori was arrested, her parents, Mark and Rhoda Berenson, have worked every day tirelessly for her release. They know Lori as a young idealist who traveled to Peru as a journalist. University professors who live in my district, the Berensons have given up their careers to devote themselves to trying to free their daughter and bring her home. They welcome the news that Lori's conviction has been

overturned, but they worry that political pressures will ensure that she will receive a long sentence in a civilian trial.

In Peru, it is a crime to express sympathy for the MRTA, the crime is apologetics. In the United States, it would be protected as free speech. There it can carry a long prison sentence.

I hope that Peru can be persuaded to act with mercy. There is nothing to be gained by keeping Lori in prison any longer. Peru has already admitted that Lori was not the terrorist leader she was originally convicted of being.

I wrote to President Fujimori yesterday to let him know how pleased I am that Lori will have a civilian trial. President Fujimori has taken a brave step that has subjected him to enormous criticism at home. I am pleased that he recognized that the evidence showed that Lori did not belong in Peru's military courts.

Now it is time for Peru to take the next step and release Lori. Lori will not be getting off lightly if she is released now. She has spent nearly 5 years in prison in conditions that have seriously undermined her health. I hope that whatever the outcome of her trial, Lori's ordeal will soon be over. For humanitarian reasons, for the sake of compassion, and for her health, I hope Lori will be allowed to come home.

Mr. Speaker, I include my letter to President Fujimori for the RECORD as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 5, 2000.

President ALBERTO FUJIMORI,  
Palacio de Gobierno, Plaza de Armas S/N, Lima  
1 Peru.

DEAR PRESIDENT FUJIMORI: I am pleased to learn that Lori Berenson's conviction has been overturned by Peru's military tribunal. As you know from our conversation when we met in April 1998, Lori Berenson is a constituent of mine and I am deeply concerned about her. I appreciated your willingness and that of members of your government to discuss her case with me during those visits.

The tribunal's decision is a tremendous step forward for human rights in Peru. I applaud the members of the tribunal for looking at new evidence in this case and concluding that the new evidence did not support the original verdict.

In October 1997, I visited Lori in prison and I found her spirits to be good despite her deteriorating health. Like many people who are unaccustomed to high altitudes, Lori could not acclimate to living at Yanomayo prison. The high altitude played havoc with her health. When I saw her, her fingers were swollen, her eyesight was failing, and she was having circulatory problems and perpetual laryngitis. After she was moved to a prison at a lower altitude, she spent more than 100 days in solitary confinement. Despite the severe privation, she has always been quiet, polite and well-behaved—a model prisoner.

I am grateful that she will have a civilian trial. However, after nearly five years in prison, Lori has already undergone severe punishment and I hope, whatever the outcome of her trial, her ordeal will soon be over. For humanitarian reasons, for the sake

of compassion and for her health, I hope Lori will soon be allowed to come home.

Sincerely,

CAROLYN B. MALONEY,  
Member of Congress.

#### MINDING OUR OWN BUSINESS REGARDING COLOMBIA IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, those of us who warned of the shortcomings of expanding our military presence in Colombia were ignored when funds were appropriated for this purpose earlier this year. We argued at that time that clearly no national security interests were involved; that the Civil War was more than 30 years old, complex with three factions fighting, and no assurance as to who the good guys were; that the drug war was a subterfuge, only an excuse, not a reason, to needlessly expand our involvement in Colombia; and that special interests were really driving our policy: Colombia Oil Reserves owned by American interests, American weapons manufacturers, and American corporations anxious to build infrastructure in Colombia.

Already our foolish expanded pressure in Colombia has had a perverse effect. The stated purpose of promoting peace and stability has been undermined. Violence has worsened as factions are now fighting more fiercely than ever before for territory as they anticipate the full force of U.S. weapons arriving.

The already weak peace process has been essentially abandoned. Hatred toward Americans by many Colombians has grown. The Presidents of 12 South American countries rejected outright the American-backed military operation amendment aimed at the revolutionary groups in Colombia.

This foolhardy effort to settle the Colombian civil war has clearly turned out to be a diplomatic failure. The best evidence of a seriously flawed policy is the departure of capital. Watching money flows gives us a market assessment of policy; and by all indication, our policy spells trouble.

There is evidence of a recent large-scale exodus of wealthy Colombians to Miami. Tens of thousands of Colombians are leaving for the U.S., Canada, Costa Rica, Spain, Australia. These are the middle-class and upper-class citizens, taking their money with them. Our enhanced presence in Colombia has accelerated this exodus.

Our policy, unless quickly and thoroughly reversed, will surely force an escalation of the civil war and a dangerous increase in our involvement with both dollars and troops. All this will further heighten the need for drug sales to finance all factions of the civil war. So much for stopping the drug war.

Our policy is doomed to fail. There is no national security interest involved;

therefore, no goals can be set and no victory achievable. A foreign policy of non-intervention designed only to protect our sovereignty with an eagerness to trade with all nations willing to be friends is the traditional American foreign policy and would give us the guaranteed hope of peace, the greatest hope of peace and prosperity.

Let us think seriously about our foreign policy, and hopefully someday we will pursue a policy in the best interest of America by minding our own business.

#### HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring about the awareness of Hispanic Heritage Month, which begins September 15 and continues through October 5.

Today, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, more than 29 million people of the United States are of Hispanic origin. This is about 10 percent of the country. Close to half of those reside in California. More than 600,000 reside in my district of San Bernardino County.

Why, just the other day, the Los Angeles Times was discussing the fact that, in California, Hispanics are no longer the minority. That is why this coming month is a time for all Latinos to be able to recognize the great accomplishments by the people here in the States as well as around the world.

We recognize the great achievements of people like Cesar Chavez who led the fight for the protection of farm workers' health and health rights; Bishop Barnes, who represents San Bernardino Riverside Catholic Diocese; Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, who wrote about the great Don Quixote; and people like Andres Segovia, Tito Peuntes, and Julio Iglesias, who were and still are some of the best Spanish musicians in the world.

The teachings and contributions of Hispanics like these, and learning about the cultures from which they come, are how we are able to continue our tradition through our youth.

In many of our classrooms around the country, teachers will hold activities and discussions that will focus on what our ancestors have accomplished. That is why they will learn the great accomplishment of the Spanish explorers as well as those who first settled in States like California and Texas.

□ 1915

This is why cities like Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Antonio, amongst many other cities, have Hispanic names. Such teachings and discussions will not only educate our children, but also provide them with the proper role models needed to succeed. It also lets them know that they too can accomplish higher dreams; Hispanics in positions, in leadership positions throughout the United States.

We now see that Hispanic Heritage Month is not just about celebration, but it is about uniting our community to better educate our children and to educate ourselves about what it means to be a Hispanic. It means being proud of who we are. It does not matter if we are Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Spanish, or Central American. This is a time we all continue to celebrate our cultures as a whole.

And what a culture we have. The number of Hispanic-owned businesses in the United States increased by 76 percent between 1986 and 1992 and continues to grow daily. Across America we find more and more Hispanic businesses growing and more and more Hispanic business owners, business owners like Richard Romero out of my district who owned quite a few car dealerships, who just recently passed away.

We have more representatives in government now than we have ever had in the history of this country and of our people. Each year, from now until the year 2050, the Hispanic population is projected to add more to people in the United States than any other race or ethnic group, and we are soon to become the largest minority in the country. But even with the success, we still have problems. We lack full health care benefits for all people. There are still problems with immigrant laws that were written in haste and do not protect the people they were originally written for. High school dropout rates and teen pregnancy numbers are too high. We must address these issues if we plan to build a better culture and a better country for all people of America.

And speaking of education, we have to address the issues of bilingual education and the digital divide. And that does not just apply to Spanish children, it applies to all children. We have to begin by providing our youth with the tools necessary to succeed. We can begin to provide these tools right here in Congress.

By understanding each other's culture we can understand what is needed for everyone and we learn to respect one another. And respect is what we all ask for. That is why it is so important for this Congress to recognize this month and to take time to learn about a great culture with a great future, that is each other's culture and the Hispanic culture this month.

Before I go on, I also want to recognize September 16, Mexico Independence Day. I want to recognize the hardship that the people have had to face in order to achieve their independence. Like this country, they too believe in the freedom of choice and independence from tyrannical government. Only through a better understanding can we achieve our goals, a united country working for the betterment of ourselves, and not only where we come from but where we are going. Together, united, our country will be a lot better.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4115, UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-822) on the resolution (H. Res. 570) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4115) to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### TRIBUTE TO FIREFIGHTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the men and women who have been selflessly fighting fires throughout the western United States this summer. Unfortunately, I have the distinction of representing the district that has, what I am told, the largest fire and the most acres burned in the United States. The Clear Creek fire alone covers an area of over 200,000 acres, outside of Salmon, Idaho, an area one-third the size of the State of Rhode Island. It is but one of many that have been burning throughout Idaho and the western United States.

I was fortunate that I was able to spend 2 days on the fire lines and in the camps with the men and women who have been heroically fighting these catastrophic fire. I saw firefighters on the line in the smoke and ash. I met with support crews in the camps who cook, provide firefighting supplies and equipment, make maps all night long in preparation for morning briefings, and the men who run the showers so that the firefighters can have a basic semblance of normalcy, a hot shower after 16 hours on the fire line. That is what it comes down to for front-line firefighters, food, a hot shower, and, if they are lucky, a little sleep.

Many of the firefighters and support personnel are wives and husbands who have left their families in other areas of the country for weeks at a time. I met one woman from Missouri who worked at a Forest Service district office there. She was running the commissary. It is the people on the front lines and behind the scenes working together that help to contain these wild fires, with some help from Mother Nature. Without their dedication, perseverance, and individual sacrifices, many more lives, structures, and wildlife habitat would have been lost. Their commitment and dedication is unsurpassed, and they are the best in the world.

Spending a couple of days in the fire camps and on the lines, I picked up a few things from the people who are at the ground level. One is obvious, and we have been discussing it for years.



We have to manage our forests. They are in an unhealthy state, with the Forest Service's own estimate placing 40 million acres at high fire risk. I saw the high fuel loads; lodgepole pines so thick it looked like toothpicks had been dropped from the sky, and the high levels of brush on the ground.

We need to find a way to restore many of our forests to a more healthy, natural state that includes managing prescribed burns and thinning. We may not agree on every aspect of getting to that natural state, but we can find common areas that we can agree on; that fuels reduction is better than fuels feeding these catastrophic fires in our forest. The old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is very appropriate.

A well-funded fuels reduction program will pay significant dividends in reducing the firefighting and restoration costs over time. Think how far the \$1 billion we are spending on fighting these fires this summer would have gone towards fuels reduction. We also have to come up with an approach to rehabilitate and restore these fire-stricken lands that works for all of those who are interested in the care of our Nation's forests.

As I was meeting with the staff and operations managers in the fire camp, I also noticed something was missing. It took me a while to figure it out, but I finally realized that there was a lack of younger personnel who would be taking the place of the fire managers as they retire in the years to come. Recent hiring freezes and reductions in personnel have left a gap in the level of experience that we have coming up to fight future fires. Men and women who have been working for 20 to 30 years fighting fires have institutional knowledge about the dynamics and management of firefighting in these warlike conditions. Ensuring that the agencies have adequate funding for personnel in these crucial positions is critical to the security of our forests.

We also need to address the current pay system that acts as a disincentive for experienced fire personnel to work on the lines, although I was pleased to hear there has been a temporary correction to this policy.

Mr. Speaker, these are but a few of the things I discovered while spending time on the Clear Creek fire. Healthy forests and fuel management is an issue Congress has to spend more time discussing and finding answers to. My fellow colleagues, the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), have each been seeking more proactive ways to manage our Nation's forests. I have asked that their respective forest committees hold a joint hearing to explore future avenues for forest management, including fuels reduction and treatment, in order to decrease the likelihood of a future catastrophic fire. I am hopeful this hearing will generate the necessary dialogue so that we can start the proc-

ess of restoring and rehabilitating our Nation's forests.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank George Matejko, forest supervisor for the Salmon-Challis National Forest, who allowed my chief of staff and I to get a first-hand look at the fires. I also want to thank Tom Hutchinson, fire management officer for the Valvermo Ranger District of the Angeles National Forest. Tom served as the incident commander for the California Incident Management Team 4 that was managing the fire. He and Virginia Gibbons, public affairs specialist for the Deschutes National Forest, gave us a close look at how fire operations work.

Finally, I want to thank all of those who have given their time and efforts to protect Idaho and the West from these catastrophic fires. The people of Idaho and I thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### WORK MADE FOR HIRE AND COPYRIGHT CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property of the Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. 5107, the Work Made for Hire and Copyright Corrections Act of 2000. This bill addresses the controversy over the recent amendment to the Copyright Act that added sound recordings to the list of works eligible to be works made for hire. It resolves the controversy and is supported by all parties involved. It also includes other noncontroversial corrections to the Copyright Act.

First, some background about sound recording as works made for hire is necessary. A work made for hire is, one, a work prepared by an employee within the scope of his or her employment; or, two, a work especially ordered or commissioned for use as a contribution to a collective work if the parties expressly agree in a written instrument signed by them that the work shall be considered a work made for hire.

The Copyright Act provides authors a right to terminate a grant of right 35 years after the grant. The termination right, however, does not apply to works made for hire. Since 1972, sound recordings have been registered by the Copyright Office as works made for hire, even though they were not statutorily recognized as such prior to the enactment of the Intellectual Property and

Communication Omnibus Reform Act of 1999. This statute, known as IPCORA, included a provision that added sound recordings to the list of works eligible for work made for hire status.

Following the passage of the amendment last year, recording artists argued that the change was not a clarification of the law and that it had substantively affected their termination rights. When apprised of these arguments, I agreed to hold a hearing on the issue of sound recordings as works made for hire. The subcommittee subsequently held a hearing on May 25, 2000, after which the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and I encouraged both sides to seek a mutually satisfactory resolution through private negotiations. Representatives of the artists and the recording industry negotiated diligently and in good faith, and during the August work period they presented us with a compromise solution.

H.R. 5107, Mr. Speaker, implements that solution. It is a repeal of the amendment without prejudice. In other words, it restores both parties to the same position they were in prior to the enactment of the amendment in November 1999. The bill states that in determining whether any work is eligible to consider a work made for hire, neither the amendment in IPCORA nor the deletion of the amendment through this bill shall be considered or otherwise given any legal significance or shall be interpreted to indicate congressional approval or disapproval of any judicial determination by the courts or the Copyright Office.

Given the complex nature of copyright law, this compromise was not easily reached, but I believe it is a good solution and I want to thank everyone who worked so diligently to resolve this controversy. I want to give special thanks as well to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), ranking member on our subcommittee, and the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), for their participation and cooperation.

I also want to recognize Mr. Cary Sherman of the RIAA, the recording industry, and Mr. Jay Cooper, who represents the recording artists, for their efforts to find a solution.

H.R. 5107 also includes other noncontroversial corrections to the Copyright Act. These amendments remove expired sections and clarify miscellaneous provisions governing fees and recordkeeping procedures. These are necessary amendments which will improve the operation of the Copyright Office and clarify U.S. copyright law.

Mr. Speaker, it was my belief this amendment merely codified existing practice and that remains my belief, and there is ample authority that supports my contention. In fairness to the artist community, there is also ample and convincing authority that supports the artists' contention regarding this

issue. I believe we have reached a fair compromise with which all parties can live.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I think H.R. 5107 is a good, noncontroversial bill. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5107 when it is considered on the floor, hopefully imminently, maybe even within the next couple weeks.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, Representative HOWARD COBLE and I have introduced H.R. 5107, the Work Made for Hire and Copyright Corrections Act of 2000. Because of the very important nature of this bill, I believe it merits an extensive explanation.

Section 2(a)(1) of this bill would remove the words "as a sound recording" from paragraph (2) of the definition of "works made for hire" in Section 101 of the Copyright Act—words that this Congress added less than a year ago through Section 1000(a)(9) of Public Law Number 106–113. When Congress enacted Section 1000(a)(9) last year, we believed it was a non-controversial, technical change that merely clarified current law. However, since that time, we have been contacted by many organizations, legal scholars, and recording artists who take strong issue with Section 1000(a)(9), asserting that it constitutes a significant, substantive change in law. We have discovered that there exists a serious debate about whether sound recordings always, usually, sometimes, or never fall within the nine, pre-existing categories of works eligible to be considered "works made for hire," and thus there exists a serious debate about the substantive or technical nature of Section 1000(a)(9).

In testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual property on May 25, 2000, esteemed legal scholars took broadly divergent views. Professor Paul Goldstein of Stanford University Law School stated that "the contribution of an individual sound recording as one of several selections on a CD or other album will typically constitute a 'contribution to a collective work,'" while Professor Marci Hamilton of Cardozo School of Law maintained that, in a vast majority of instances, sound recordings would fail to qualify as "contributions to collective works" or as "compilations." Marybeth Peters, the Register for Copyrights in the United States Copyright Office, testified that, depending on the particular facts surrounding its creation, a sound recording might, or might not, constitute a contribution to a collective work. In a letter received by Congressman Coble and me prior to that May 25, 2000 hearing, twenty-five highly respected professors of Law stated "there may be particular situations in which a musical artist would be considered as having contracted to provide a 'contribution to a collective work,'" but asserted that, prior to the addition of the words, "as a sound recording" to Section 101 of the copyright Act, sound recordings would most often fail to qualify under the nine pre-existing categories of works eligible to be "made for hire."

As I stated, the testimony and correspondence of these intellectual property law experts and others demonstrate the existence of a serious debate about whether and the extent to which sound recordings were eligible to be "works made for hire" under paragraph 2 of the definition prior to enactment of Section 1000(a)(9) of Public Law Number 106–113. By mandating that all sound recordings are eligi-

ble to be works made for hire, Section 1000(a)(9) effectively resolved this debate, and impaired the ability of authors of sound recordings to argue that particular sound recordings and sound recordings in general cannot be works made for hire. Since it eviscerates the legal arguments of those on one side of this debate, Section 100(a)(9) may constitute a substantive change in certain situations and to the extent that courts might otherwise have upheld those arguments.

This leads to the question of why it is necessary to undo Section 1000(a)(9) by removing the words "as a sound recording" from Section 101 of the Copyright Act. The change embodied by Section 2000(a)(9) precludes authors of sound recordings from arguing that their sound recordings are not eligible to be considered works made for hire, and thus effectively prevents those authors from attempting to exercise termination rights under Section 203 of Title 17. Because Section 1000(a)(9) has the potential to have such a negative effect on the legal arguments and rights of authors of sound recordings, Congress should have undertaken more extensive deliberations before making this change. While Section 1000(a)(9) was published in the Congressional Record more than a week prior to its final passage, and while the Members on the Conference Committee were fully aware of its existence, there were no congressional hearings or committee mark-ups in which Section 1000(a)(9) was considered or discussed.

It is my opinion that we should immediately undo Section 1000(a)(9) so as to prevent any prejudice to the legal arguments of authors of sound recordings. Then a future Congress, after more extensive deliberation and careful consideration, could decide whether this legal debate should be resolved through legislation.

However, we are sensitive that, in undoing the amendment made by Section 1000(a)(9), we must be careful not to adversely affect or prejudice the rights of other interested parties. Specifically, we do not want the removal of the words "as a sound recording" from the definition of works-made-for-hire in Section 101 of the Copyright Act to be interpreted to preclude or prejudice the argument that sound recordings are eligible to be works made for hire within the nine, pre-existing categories. In essence, we want the removal of the words "as a sound recording" from Section 101 of the Copyright Act to return the law to the status quo ante, so that all affected parties have the same rights and legal arguments they had prior to enactment of Section 1000(a)(9).

It is for those reasons that we were convinced of the need to include Section 2(a)(2) within this statute. Section 2(a)(2) intends to ensure that the removal of the words "as a sound recording" will have no legal effect other than returning the law to the exact state existing prior to enactment of Section 1000(a)(9).

Our legal research shows that a simple repeal of a previous amendment may not be interpreted by the courts as simply returning the law to its previous state, but may be seen as actually altering that state. For instance, in *American Automobile Association v. United States*, 367 U.S. 687 (1961), the plaintiff had for years been using an accounting method that it believed was permitted under a general provision of law despite the absence of a statute specifically allowing this practice. Subsequently, Congress enacted Section 452 of the

Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which specifically allowed this accounting practice, but one year later repealed Section 452. In interpreting this repeal, Justice Scalia wrote for the majority: "the fact is that [Section] 452 for the first time specifically declared petitioner's system of accounting to be acceptable for income tax purposes, and overruled the long-standing position of the Commissioner and courts to the contrary. And the repeal of the section the following year . . . was just as clearly a mandate from the Congress that petitioner's system was not acceptable for tax purposes."

The present set of circumstances are quite similar. For years, record companies have treated sound recordings as works made for hire, and have entered into contracts to this effect, whether enforceable or not, with recording artists. Though previous law did not specifically list sound records as a category of works made for hire, record companies regarded sound recordings as fitting with the nine, existing categories of works made for hire. Section 1000(a)(9) represented the first specific, statutory declaration by Congress that sound recordings are a category of works made for hire.

As a result of the close parallel between the current situation and the facts in *American Automobile Association*, it appears possible that courts would interpret a simple repeal of Section 1000(a)(9) in the same way the Supreme Court interpreted the simple repeal of Section 452 in that case—namely as a sign that Congress does not consider sound recordings to be eligible for works made for hire status.

The probability of the courts interpreting a simple repeal in this manner is increased by the existence of two U.S. District Court opinions that some may argue are on point. Under a well-known canon of statutory construction, courts assume that Congress is aware of existing judicial decisions when it enacts legislation and, unless Congress indicates otherwise and to the extent reasonable, courts interpret such legislation to be consistent with those decisions. Prior to the enactment of Section 1000(a)(9), U.S. District Courts in *Staggars v. Real Authentic Sound* and *Ballas v. Tedesco* stated, in dicta, that sound recordings were not eligible to be considered works made for hire because they were not specifically included as a category of works eligible to be works made for hire under Section 101 of the Copyright Act. Though the eligibility of sound recordings for inclusion within the nine categories of works made for hire was not briefed or argued by the parties in either case, and though the courts did not provide a detailed rationale for their comments in dicta, future courts might interpret a simple repeal bill to indicate Congressional acquiescence to these decisions.

These considerations indicate that a simple repeal bill would negatively prejudice the argument, available prior to enactment of Section 100(a)(9), that a particular sound recording was eligible to be considered a work made for hire because it fit within one of the nine, pre-existing categories. Because of the potential prejudice to this argument, it appears that a simple repeal of the words "as a sound recording" would not accomplish our goal, which is to return the law on the eligibility of sound recordings for work made for hire status to its state prior to enactment of Section 1000(a)(9).

Therefore, we have crafted Section 2(a)(2) to ensure that the removal of the words "as a

sound recording" will not have prejudicial effect. With the inclusion of Section 2(a)(2) in this bill, we ensure that courts will interpret Section 101 exactly as they would have interpreted it if neither Section 1000(a)(9) nor this bill were ever enacted.

Lastly, Section 2(b)(1) gives Section 2(a) retroactive effect. The need to make these sections retroactive stems from the confusion and injustice that would otherwise result. Because these sections will have retroactive effect, there will be only one, uninterrupted law governing the eligibility of sound recordings to qualify as works made for hire—namely the same law that existed prior to the November 29, 1999 enactment of Section 1000(a)(9). If Section 2(a) were not given retroactive effect, then sound records created or contracted for between November 29, 1999 and the date of enactment of this bill could be treated differently than sound recordings created before or after those dates. Such a result would be both confusing for the courts to administer and unfair to those who happened to enter into agreements to author sound recordings after November 29, 1999 and before the date of this bill's enactment.

Unfortunately, there is some question as to whether it is constitutional under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution to give Section 2(a) retroactive effect. If the courts disagree with our conclusion that Congress can constitutionally make these provisions retroactive, we have added a severability clause in Section 2(b)(2) to ensure that the courts will not strike down the whole bill.

In short, we believe passage of this bill is vital to ensure that whatever rights the authors of sound recordings may have had previously are restored, and that such restoration is achieved in a way that does not unfairly impair the rights of others. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation when it is brought to the House floor for their consideration.

#### A DISASTER FOR SAN DIEGO: DEREGULATION OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to tell my colleagues about a tragic situation going on in San Diego, California. Like all of my colleagues, I went home at the beginning of August for a work period in our district, but what I found in San Diego was a disaster, and not a natural disaster but a man-made disaster, a disaster made by a few companies who are willing to put the whole quality of life of San Diegoans at risk for their own profit; a disaster that did not affect only a few people, but affected all of the residents of San Diego County, 2½ million people.

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What was the basis of this disaster? San Diego is the first area in California to fully deregulate the electrical utility industry, to fully deregulate, which means that San Diegans pay the market price for electricity. The market price is determined by the few genera-

tors of electricity who control the power grid into San Diego.

So what was the result of this deregulation, a deregulation which was supposed to bring competition and lower the cost? It doubled and then tripled the cost of electricity in just 3 months. In just 3 months, if they were a resident in San Diego County, their bill went up from \$45 to \$50 to \$100 one month and \$150 the next month. If they were a small business struggling to get by, their \$800 bill went up to \$1,500 in one month and then went up to \$2,500 the next month.

How could they stay in business with those increases in prices?

Hospitals, libraries, youth centers, schools, the military, all of their budgets thrown into turmoil. And what was the reaction of people? Rebellion. Many people just tore up their bills.

Elected bodies in San Diego County said they are not going to pay the doubled or tripled price, they are going to pay only what they paid the year before, because they knew their costs were not determined by a supply-and-demand function but by price gouging and manipulation of the market.

Rallies were held. Demonstrations took place. Political figures at the city, county, State level tried to begin to solve this problem. The State legislature acted earlier this week by putting a cap on the retail price of electricity, a cap on the retail price. But what the State legislature did was merely put a Band-Aid on a bleeding city. Because that price was just deferred to a later time. It was not refunded. It was deferred. And the people who would have to pay that price were not the folks who gouged San Diegans to begin with, but the actual consumers who were the victims of this price gouging.

We must go beyond what the State of California's legislature did. The Federal Government must act and can act. The wholesale price of electricity can be set by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. And this Congress should direct that commission, known as FERC, to in fact roll back the wholesale price of electricity to the price that was paid before deregulation in which people had made profits and good profits at that price; and yet they were charging and are now charging prices double, triple, quadruple, five times what they were before deregulation.

I have a bill, my colleagues, called the Help San Diego Act: Halt Electricity Price Gouging in San Diego and Halt it Now.

The people in San Diego cannot survive the doubled and tripled prices of electricity rates. Small businesses are going under. Seniors are having to make choices between using their air conditioning or paying for their food or medical prescriptions.

I ask my colleagues to look closely at San Diego, a little dot on the southwest corner of our Nation, because we are the poster children for the future.

The rest of the State of California will soon be deregulated. Many of my colleagues in their States have deregulation bills in their legislatures. This House has deregulation bills in front of it. This deregulation cannot work, my colleagues, when a basic commodity is controlled by a few monopoly corporations.

The San Diego example makes it clear the consumer must be protected if this kind of policy is going to be pursued.

Deregulation in California took place without consumer protection. It took place in an atmosphere of monopoly control of a basic commodity. My city was in danger of dying economically. We have stopped it temporarily with State legislative action. But the Federal Government must act now. FERC must roll back the wholesale price of electricity retroactively.

The people, the companies, who forced these unconscionable rates on the citizens of San Diego should pay the price and not the consumers, the victims themselves.

My colleagues, look closely at San Diego. Your city may be next.

#### SLORC REGIME INTENSIFIES CRACKDOWN ON OPPOSITION IN BURMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, yes, I think the people should watch San Diego. It is a pity that the liberal-left coalition that controls the Democratic Party is so allied with extreme environmentalists that for 20 years they have prevented the development of any new energy resources in California. So now the people of San Diego and all of California suffer under this loss because we are having an energy shortage in a State where we should have abundance in energy.

Unfortunately, the only solution that we have being offered seems to be price controls rather than developing new energy sources, which will only make the situation worse.

But tonight I need to talk about what is going on in Burma, which is something of importance now because thousands of lives are at stake in that country.

During the past week, the SLORC regime, which controls Burma with an iron fist, a regime backed by the Communist Chinese, has intensified their crackdown on the opposition in Burma. This is a new round of brutality by the SLORC regime, and it occurred after democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi was prevented from leaving Rangoon to visit her party's members outside the capital city.

Soldiers surrounded her car. This is a Nobel Prize winner, the person who is the rightful governmental leader of that country because of the elections

her party won. She was forced to sit in a car in the sun for a full week and then forcibly return to the capital.

Aung San Suu Kyi is one of the true heroes of our time. She is now under house arrest. Her house is surrounded by SLORC military forces and secret police, and many diplomats in Rangoon are expressing concern about her health and her well-being.

Yesterday, the British Ambassador to Burma was roughed up by the SLORC goons when he tried to visit Aung San Suu Kyi. The National League for Democracy in Rangoon has had their offices raided and documents confiscated and their members have been arrested and face arbitrary jail sentences.

In the countryside, the SLORC regime continues its brutality and ethnic cleansing against indigenous tribal groups such as the Christian Karens and Karennis, who are seeking emergency refuge in Thailand in growing numbers. The SLORC and Communist Chinese benefit from the narcotics trafficking of the ruthless Wa State Army, which is destabilizing Thailand and spreading the poison of deadly heroin throughout the world.

The United States Congress is not ignorant of the corrupt and brutal practices of the Burmese dictatorship. Their wicked deeds will continue and will continue to be noted here. Their continued repression of democracy is evident.

The United States and the Democratic nations which are doing business with SLORC, and I might add Japan, Australia, Israel, Singapore and others, those of us in the democratic world will not sit by and watch this idly as this type of repression continues forever.

Investment in Burma has already been affected. Tragically, the people of Burma suffer as commerce and trade has dried up. And they are already suffering terrible deprivation in Burma as their gangster regime which controls their country impoverishes what should be a rich land.

This regime, the SLORC regime in Burma, is condemning those people who should be living a prosperous life. They are condemning them to poverty and deprivation and tyranny. A country so rich in natural resources is now one of the poorest in the world without freedom.

Tonight, as we note this is going on in Burma, let us note a champion of human rights. Ginetta Sagan passed from this scene last week. Ginetta Sagan helped me many times in the cause of human rights in Burma and in other countries. Ginetta Sagan first volunteered to fight tyranny as a member of the Resistance against Fascists and Nazis in World War II.

After she was captured then, she was brutally tortured. And after she survived that torture, she helped lay the foundation for the modern human rights movement.

Ginetta Sagan was under 5 foot in height, but she was a giant in the fight

for justice and liberty, saving thousands of political prisoners through her efforts in Poland, Vietnam, Chile, and Greece. She died, unfortunately, after a full life, on September 1.

Ginetta Sagan is gone, but the fight for human rights continues and the struggle against gangsters like those who control Burma continues. We have to pick up the torch and carry on where Ginetta left off. Justice and democracy will triumph over evil because we will not falter and Ginetta Sagan will not be forgotten.

Let me just say that Ginetta Sagan and I were active for 20 years. She had enormous energy and love for people. She will be missed. But the tyrants in Burma and elsewhere should not think that this is a loss, because her spirit will continue to inspire others to continue this fight for liberty and justice.

#### ESTATE TAX

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from San Diego, California (Mr. FILNER).

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I just briefly want to respond to the gentleman from Orange County, California (Mr. ROHRBACHER). I invite him to visit San Diego.

It is misplaced to blame the San Diego crisis on environmental regulations. Yes, we need more capacity as the environment grows. Yes, we need environmentally sensitive generating capacity. And, yes, we need alternative sources of energy. There is plenty of sun in San Diego. But this crisis is not one of supply and demand.

This crisis had to do with monopoly pricing and manipulation of the market. The price had nothing to do with when the load was at peak or when supply was needed. It had to do with the people who controlled it and what price they could get.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I want to add my voice to that of the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER) in calling for human rights in Myanmar, also known as Burma.

Mr. Speaker, with Senator LIEBERMAN's recent notoriety, the country has learned a few words of Yiddish. And one of the more interesting words is the world chutzpah, best defined as the kind of extreme galling nerve as when someone who has killed their parents asks for mercy because, after all, they are an orphan.

Mr. Speaker, there is something that calls for even more chutzpah than the Menendez brothers asking for a commutation of their sentence because of their status as orphans, and that is when our Republican colleagues come to this floor and accuse the Democrats of waging class warfare when they will bring before this House tomorrow an

override of the President's wise veto of the estate tax repeal.

They will try to ram through this House a bill that provides \$50 billion in tax cuts once it is fully effective. Not one penny, not one penny, for the home health care worker. Not one penny for the fast-food employee. Not one penny for the janitor. Fifty billion dollars and not one penny for those struggling to get by. All of it for the richest 1½ percent of Americans, most of it for the 3,000 richest families in America.

And they will have the chutzpah to come here and say that they want to imperil this economic expansion for the benefits of those lucky few and accuse us of waging class warfare.

Mr. Speaker, I represent a district that is not envious. I do not represent class envy. Malibu is the second richest city in my district. My constituents, more than most others, do pay the estate tax. But they have sent me here to Washington to fight for fiscal responsibility, for Social Security, for Medicare with prescription drug coverage, and for Federal aid to education and to the environment.

They did not send me here to ask for \$50 billion, all of it, all of it for the wealthiest 1½ percent of Americans.

□ 1945

This estate tax does not affect any family or will not affect any family with \$2 million or less to leave to their children. But it will affect the as of yet unborn Bill Gates, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I think that it is important that our children and grandchildren inherit a government that is debt free rather than a few families are able to inherit millions or even billions of dollars that are tax free.

Mr. Speaker, this \$50 billion of tax relief aimed at those with the most will imperil Social Security, Medicare, and prescription drug coverage; imperil our ability to pay off the national debt, maintain fiscal responsibility and continue our unprecedented economic growth.

There are two other bad aspects of this bill that have not been discussed on this floor. First, in order to keep the cost down to only \$50 billion, the authors of this bill, which should have been vetoed, actually increase the tax of many widows, increase the income tax of widows by denying them a step up in basis for their income tax returns. And, second, this estate tax repeal will cost America's hospitals, universities, and charities billions of dollars. They will come here asking for our help, but with \$50 billion a year less in Federal revenue, we will not be able to help them. This is the unspoken secret. The universities and their development officers will not tell us about it because they do not want to bite the hand that feeds them. But major charitable gifts to universities will bite the dust if we uphold this veto.

Do not vote to override the veto.

## NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this past Friday, President Clinton gave a major foreign policy speech at Georgetown University announcing his decision not to move forward with the plan to deploy a national missile defense. It took the President 7 years and 8 months of his administration to finally make a speech about missile defense. He did not make a speech after 26 young Americans came home in body bags because we could not defend against a low complexity Scud missile.

He did not make a speech after in January of 1995 the Russians almost responded with an attack on the U.S. because they misread a Norwegian rocket launch, an attack that we could not defend against; and he did not make a speech 2 years ago after the North Koreans test-fired their three-stage missile which the CIA now claims can hit the U.S. directly. But he did make a speech this past Friday.

I was not surprised, because his position has been consistent with both he and AL GORE for the past 8 years. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I could respect the President if he would have come out publicly and simply said, "I disagree with the Congress and the American people. I don't support missile defense and will not during my administration move forward." That is what he has done for 8 years. In fact, the day that my bill came up on the House floor for a vote just a year ago he wrote a letter to every Member of the House opposing the bill, saying please vote against it. Yet 103 Democrats joined 215 Republicans in giving a veto-proof margin to move this country forward. So the President did what he does so frequently. He used a political game and pretended that he really was for missile defense.

Mr. Speaker, again I could respect him if he simply said that he opposed missile defense as he did in that letter to every Member a year ago in March. But, instead, the President of the United States in his speech before Georgetown University publicized around the world last Friday told half-truths, misrepresented factual information and, Mr. Speaker, sadly he just downright lied.

Mr. Speaker, beginning tomorrow, at a speech before the National Defense University, I will respond to the President factually, I will respond to his specific words, and I will show the American people how this President and this Vice President have chosen to ignore the reality of the threats that are emerging. I will focus on four key areas the President focused on: The emergence of the threat, the arms control record of this administration, the Russian and world response to missile defense, and the technology readiness,

because those are the issues the President spoke to, and I will take apart word by word taking the opportunity to define "is" as the President defines "is," and I will show the American people that again this President and this Vice President just do not get it.

This Congress voted overwhelmingly with veto-proof margins in the House and the Senate to move forward. And this President, in a typical election-year maneuver the Friday before Labor Day, before he was to travel to the U.N. this week, chose to give the American people bad information.

The American people deserve to hear the other side. Beginning tomorrow, I will give the other side and through a series of special orders over the next several months will outline for the American people the factual response to President Clinton's falsehoods that he outlined at Georgetown this past Friday.

## ILLEGAL NARCOTICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to return to the House of Representatives after our August recess and district work period and continue this series that I began nearly 18 months ago as chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, a series that I began on the topic of illegal narcotics and its impact upon our Nation.

Tonight, I thought I would recap some of what has taken place during this congressional recess, some of the activities that have occurred relating to illegal narcotics and our attempts to bring illegal narcotics and drug abuse in some control and order in our society, and also give an update on some of the actions of the administration in this interim period while Congress was in recess.

I think that it is important that we keep in perspective the history of the efforts by Congress and this administration and other administrations in trying to curtail what has become probably the most serious social problem facing our Nation and certainly the youth of this country. I think that the statistics that have recently been released about crime show that some of the murder rate in this country is down. And I think that, in the next week, our subcommittee is looking at some of the statistics that have been released; but I think they are startling figures that will show that more people are now dying as a direct result of drug abuse and misuse in this country than some of the murders that are committed. And I know that that is the case in the area that I represent.

I represent a beautiful area in Florida from Orlando to Daytona Beach, the central Florida and greater Or-

lando area, and the headlines blurted out some nearly 2 years ago that deaths by drug overdoses had exceeded homicides in our area of central Florida. And I think that is now occurring, and we will be able to substantiate these figures, on a national basis. So if people are concerned about the use of firearms, about commissions of murder, mayhem in our society, I think that we have now reached the point where drug deaths and overdose as a direct result of illegal narcotics are now taking an even greater toll than other forms of murder.

I will never forget that a parent who had lost a child in central Florida said, Mr. MICA, that in fact drug overdoses are a form of murder, and certainly when you have a son or a daughter lost to illegal narcotics, either someone providing them or the individual dying as a result of someone distributing to them illegal narcotics, you certainly view that as murdering or destroying the life of your loved one.

But tonight, I want to try to shed a little light. I try not to do this in a partisan fashion. I do not think that our efforts to curtail illegal narcotics is a partisan matter. I think that both sides of the aisle are sincere in trying to find solutions. But I think we also have to look at some of the facts involved and some of the spin that is even put on what is happening at the national level, possibly for the sake of politics, maybe for the sake of applying some cosmetics to a record that is not too attractive. That is something that we have to deal with. And we must, in fact, deal with facts if we are going to find real solutions to the problem we face with illegal narcotics.

So tonight I want to talk about the Clinton administration's attempt to blur some of their failure in Colombia in their shutdown of our war on illegal drugs and some of the steps that were taken even during this recess by the President to try to put a happy face or a successful face on really a policy of disaster that has taken place since the beginning of the Clinton-Gore administration in 1993 when they took office and began systematically dismantling any semblance of a real war on drugs.

The President, as we know, visited Colombia with great fanfare for some 8 hours. He spent 8 hours there out of nearly 8 years in the White House. And again, I think, to put the best face possible on a situation that they helped in fact create through some of their actions.

Let me first review how we got ourselves into the situation in Colombia where the Congress had to, in an emergency fashion, dedicate \$1.3 billion just in this fiscal year that we are approaching for aid to Colombia. According to the President's own drug czar last year, Barry McCaffrey, he called Colombia, and I will use his quote, he said it was a flipping nightmare last summer and then asked, in fact, that the President consider it an emergency

situation. This is after tens of thousands of Colombians were slain, members of the police force, members of the military, civilians, legislators, members of their Congress, local and national judges, attorneys general and other officials from top to bottom in Colombia were slaughtered in a war that has been fueled by narcoterrorists. So finally the administration woke up last year and said the situation had gotten out of control, and in fact it had gotten out of control.

Now, to get out of control, it was not easy. In fact, I believe some very specific steps by the Clinton administration, and I want to go over them tonight, led us to be forced really to pass an aid package of historic proportions. \$1.3 billion for any country, we know there is something dramatically wrong. This did not happen overnight. It began with a systematic shutdown of assistance in combating illegal narcotics and the situation that was developing and deteriorating in Colombia.

So let me first start by reviewing, if I may, the situation. Members know that most of the illegal narcotics are now coming from Colombia. This chart which was prepared by the drug enforcement agency shows that most of the cocaine and heroin, in 1997, and it is true today, is coming from Colombia. This was not the case as I will point out in 1993 at the beginning of this administration. But this administration took some steps back in 1993 when they first came into office that turned out to be disastrous.

□ 2000

In 1994, the Clinton administration stopped providing information and intelligence to the Colombians regarding drug flights tracked by the United States, which, in fact, eliminated the effectiveness of Colombia's shutdown policy.

Now, prior to 1994, Colombia was participating with shutdown drug trafficking planes, and Colombia was primarily a transit route for narcotics. And in that era, 1993, some 7 years ago, the beginning of this administration, it was mostly cocaine that was coming through and transcending or being processed. It was not grown in Colombia.

This administration managed to turn the situation, where Colombia again was just a transit point and a transshipment point, into a major producing country. The first step, as I said, was the refusal to share intelligence.

Now, this is an interesting chart we had prepared. In 1993, the cocaine production in Colombia was some 65 metric tons, very little, almost off the charts in 1993, 65 metric tons. The poppies grown in Colombia for producing heroin was almost zero in 1993. And in 1999, we have 520 metric tons of cocaine; and this, I believe, is in the 80 percent range of all the cocaine produced in the world. They managed to develop a market in Colombia and, again, by some very specific policy decisions.

These are the charts that the President certainly would not want to show and the administration would not want to show. Almost no heroin produced again in 1993, some 7 years ago. Now, this figure refers to probably 75 percent of all the heroin that is seized in the United States.

According to DEA signature testing program, they can take the DNA of the heroin that is confiscated and seized and actually tell almost to the field where it is produced, but some 75 percent of all of the heroin produced in Colombia and seized in the United States comes from Colombia. Now, this took place in this administration.

The first decision was to stop the shutdown policy, stop information sharing. Now, in this vast arena of going after drug traffickers at their source, which is most effective, because we stop shipment of a ton or quantities, we stop it at its source, once it gets into the United States and beyond these distribution points, it is costly, it is ineffective, and we are never going to get it all.

One DEA official I met in the jungle of Central America described it so aptly. He said, Mr. MICA, down here we can stop the drugs at their source where they are produced cost effectively for a few dollars. In fact, when the coalition started cutting the source country programs, some of the DEA agents chipped in and put some of their own personal money to stop some of the production and activity down there, because they were so dedicated to the program, knew it would work.

This agent said, Mr. MICA, trying to stop the illegal narcotics once they get to our shores is sort of like getting a hose, hooking it up to a spigot and then putting a 360 degree sprinkler out in your lawn and running around with coffee cans trying to catch the water as it sprinkles out. And that is the analogy that this agent used in the jungles to me. He said the best thing to do is to turn that spigot on and turn off the illegal narcotics. That would be a simple strategy.

It was a strategy that worked under the Reagan and Bush administration and as far back as the Nixon administration. There was a heroin epidemic under the Nixon administration. He stopped it at its source. He went in and through purchasing and through other programs that he set up, President Nixon, they stopped that.

President Reagan and President Bush created an Andean strategy, a Vice President's task force, and as my colleagues may recall, even when we had a Central American leader involved in narcotic trafficking and money laundering.

Remember President Noriega of Panama? In 1989, President Bush sent American troops in. In fact, American lives were lost in that case, but they went in with force and with determination and stopped that trafficking at the choke point.

In this case, it was Panama and the Ismus of Panama and the head of a

country who was involved, and they captured him, as my colleagues may recall from television days, and put him in jail for dealing in illegal narcotics and for money laundering and corruption. So that was the way they dealt with it.

The way the Clinton-Gore administration dealt with the problem is they stopped the shutdown policy. So the first thing they did is stop the shutdown policy and stop information sharing so we could not go after drug traffickers at their source. This policy so enraged Members of Congress.

I remember my colleague, I just gotten elected in 1993 and the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) was elected the same year. In 1994, when they did this, they took this first step, everyone was shocked, and the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) said, "As you will recall as of May 1, 1994, the Department of Defense decided unilaterally to stop sharing real-time intelligence regarding aerial traffic in drugs with Colombia and Peru. Now, as I understand it, that decision, which hasn't been completely resolved, has thrown diplomatic relations with the host countries into chaos." That is 1994.

Now, that was the Republican viewpoint in 1994 when the administration took this step.

This is what the Democrats had to say. Remember, the Democrats controlled the White House. In 1993 to 1995, they controlled the House of Representatives by a wide majority. They also controlled the other body, the United States Senate. And this is what the Democrats said in August of that same year, 1994, committee chairmen of two House subcommittees blasted the Clinton administration yesterday for its continuing refusal to resume sharing intelligence data with Colombia and Peru that would enable those Andean nations to shoot down aircraft carrying narcotics to the United States.

So we see the beginning of \$1.3 billion problem developing through very specific policy decisions not criticized just by Republicans, but this is how we got ourselves into this mess, with, again, stopping the information sharing, stopping having Colombia get a handle on this situation early on and repeated requests by both Republicans and Democrats not to take these steps.

So these policy decisions had some very serious implications, and those implications resulted in a change in trafficking patterns and production patterns of narcotics.

This is an interesting chart, because it shows Andean cocaine production. And we see in 1991, 1992 the situation; and this line that we have going through here is Bolivia. This line, the blue line going through here and down is Peru. And the line, the red line that we have we have going up here is Colombia, and this is cocaine production.

What the administration did was, in fact, stop information sharing. Then in 1996 and 1997, the Clinton administration decertified Colombia. We have a

certification law that I helped work on when I worked back in the Senate and develop, and it is a simple law. It says that every year the President must certify that a country is cooperating in stopping both the production and trafficking of illegal narcotics. The President must certify. The President sends that certification, and he says that they are cooperating. In return for when the President certifies that there is cooperation, these countries get foreign assistance; they are eligible for foreign aid. They are eligible for trade benefits of the United States of America, and they are also eligible for finance benefits.

Benefits of our country are bestowed on them for their little bit of cooperation in stopping illegal narcotics. A nice trade we thought when we developed the law.

Now, we found in developing the law that we wanted to make a statement and say that a country was decertified as not fully cooperating and cooperating, and that might have been the case with Colombia because of its leadership. But we also put in the law a provision that said you could decertify, but you could issue a national interest waiver, and even though a country was decertified, in our national interests, the interests of the United States, we could continue to give assistance to fight illegal narcotics.

In 1996, 1997 this administration, Clinton-Gore, decertified Colombia without using the provision put in law so that we could continue to get aid, let them help us with the illegal narcotics problem. So what happened here is cocaine production, actual growth of coca in Colombia dramatically increased. Look, it just took off the charts, with their policy of not getting aid down there. What happened?

Now, the Republicans took control of the House of Representatives, and we were able to pass measures. We also took control of the other body; but we were also able to pass measures and funding to start two programs, and I know because I was involved with these, with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), who is now the Speaker of the House, Mr. Zellif, the former chairman of the subcommittee jurisdiction that I now chair, we went down to Peru and Colombia and Bolivia to see what it would take to get this under control.

Again, this is not rocket science. It is a simple thing. We stop the production of these drugs at their source, cost effective; and we put very few million, maybe \$20 million, \$30 million, in some of these programs in Bolivia and Peru. And guess what?

In our alternative crop programs, in our enforcement programs, in our eradication programs, look what happened here. In fact, we have reduced by over 50 percent, 55 percent the production of cocaine in Peru. President Fujimori has done an incredible job, not only in bringing stability to that country, but cooperation.

Recently, I must commend him, he has shot down drug traffickers after the United States, again, after we went through the fiasco of not sharing information and intelligence for drug trafficking air shootdowns to these countries, we found that the administration repeated the mistake and even our own Ambassador from Peru was saying, continue to get information to us.

This is in a report I got this last December. In the report the United States Ambassador from Peru, I believe in 1998, said they were making the same mistake and they should continue the information sharing. That information sharing, I believe now we have gotten some of that started again. President Fujimori has ordered the shootdown of drug trafficking planes, and they are given fair warning.

We know that they are carrying death and destruction out of that country and across other borders and into our streets and our communities and our schools. So we have a situation in which we know what works.

□ 2015

In Bolivia, we put together a plan, and the plan has worked with the incredible cooperation of President Hugo Suarez Banzer, the President of Bolivia, who has cooperated. The vice president has helped lead the effort. And in the package that we are now sending, that we have now passed and are sending to Bolivia, and actually it is in the \$1.3 billion, there is \$100 million for Bolivia of the total Colombian aid package, because we do not want this to continue here.

We have the possibility within the next 24 to 36 months of completely eradicating cocaine production in Bolivia. I tell you, if you can do it in Peru, and I went to Peru at the turn of the last decade, 1990-1991, before President Fujimori took office, there was pure chaos. There were people sleeping in the streets, there was gunfire at night, the parks were full, the Shining Light Path Mao terrorists were blowing up buildings, power supplies, they had control of some cities, you could not travel there.

Within a short period of time and two administrations, President Fujimori has not only brought stability and peace to that country and a stable way of life, but he also has dramatically decreased the cocaine and coca production in that country, and with very few dollars. He was punished some by this administration and by the liberals from the other side of the aisle because of his so-called human rights violations, or that his election was by popular election, an additional term and approved by the people. His opponent asked that the election be delayed.

Could you imagine in this country that you do not like the results of the election, and you say, oh, let us have another election at another date? Fujimori again won the majority vote. Now there are those that are again giving President Fujimori, who has done

an incredible job in assisting the United States, a difficult time. But this is a program of success. This will eradicate for very few dollars coca production and cocaine production.

We can do the same thing in Colombia. Of course, the situation has deteriorated much more in that country, and, again, because of specific policies of this administration and specific steps that were taken by this administration that got us in this mess.

So here we are with this production going off the chart. Here we are with the House of Representatives, the other body and the administration providing \$1.3 billion now in aid to get our cart out of the ditch in Colombia, which is the major producer of heroin, some 75 percent as we demonstrated by the other chart, and some 80 percent of the cocaine production for the entire world now out of Colombia.

This was not easy for the Clinton-Gore Administration to achieve. I mean, to make this country into a disaster in 7 short years, the leader in production in cocaine, the leader in production in heroin coming into the United States, was no easy step, but they managed to do it by distorting the intent and also the provisions of the drug certification law.

One of the interesting things you hear the administration talking about, and we even heard some of the leaders from South America talking about, is, first of all, having the United States abolish the certification process, and then turning that over to an international body.

Could you imagine having the United States benefits of foreign aid, eligibility for finance assistance and trade benefits, given to another organization outside the sovereign United States, to determine who is eligible for foreign assistance and benefits, trade and finance from the United States? It is almost ludicrous, but the administration has been nodding and bowing to some of these suggestions, and I would fear that they would fall into the trap of letting someone else determine who gets benefits of the United States. I cannot believe it, but it is being talked about.

Repeatedly since the new majority, the Republican side, came into office, and even before that, I know we have requested that steps be taken not to allow the situation in Colombia to deteriorate. During the 1993 to 1995 period when again the Democrats, the other party, controlled the House of Representatives in vast numbers, I had over 130 Members request a hearing on our national drug policy, and in a period of 2 years there was really one hearing, if you did not count appropriations, routine hearings, on the question of our national drug policy and what was happening to it. I had 130 requests for hearings, and almost none were held.

I am pleased to say we have probably done some 40 hearings, almost one a



week, since I have chaired the subcommittee, looking for solutions, looking for ways in which we can tackle this great social challenge and social and health problem that our country is facing with the illegal narcotics, and really it has become a national security problem. But one hearing was held in 1993-1994.

In 1995, when the new majority took office and control of the House and the other body, we again pleaded with the administration to get assistance to Colombia. We sent letters, we sent joint requests, we sent resolutions, and we actually even funded monies to go to that country. Each time the administration blocked assistance getting to Colombia.

After tremendous pressure by the Congress, in 1998 we did get action by the administration to certify with a national security waiver by the administration, so finally some 2 years ago they granted this waiver.

Now, they granted a waiver to allow narcotics fighting equipment and resources to get to Colombia. That was their so-called policy. But in practice what they did was a disaster. Let me just show you some of the things that they did.

We funded money; they diverted money. They diverted resources. I am told the vice president had directed some of the AWACS aircraft that we had flying, surveillance aircraft, from the drug producing region to Alaska to check for oil spills.

The President took money from what we had pledged to give to this region, the drug producing region, and diverted it to Haiti in his nation building attempts in that country. I could spend the rest of the night talking about the disaster of the Haitian policy, and Haiti has now turned into one of the major drug transit countries in the entire hemisphere and world, despite nearly \$3 billion in diversion of some of the money that the Republican-led Congress had authorized for that war on drugs. They moved the money into Haiti. They moved the equipment into Bosnia and to Kosovo and to other administration deployments.

So even when we finally got them to grant this waiver that is allowed to get the resources there, the resources were diverted in fact.

Then what we found is we asked not only that appropriated funds by the Congress get there to help bring this situation which was deteriorating in Colombia under control, and we saw the production dramatically rising, which the charts supplied even by the administration confirm, but the other thing that we always asked to help if you are going to have a war or effort or a fight to assist in tackling a problem is you need equipment and resources.

This is an interesting article from last year, "Colombia turns down dilapidated United States trucks." We tried to get surplus equipment. Okay, if you will not take the money that the Congress has appropriated, the Republican-

led Congress has said to get there to do the job, how about just supplying some of the surplus? Heaven knows we have tons of surplus equipment in our downsizing, and some of it is not used or is in mothballs. They took these trucks, which actually I am told were designed for a northern or arctic climate, and sent them down to Colombia, and sent equipment that could not be used or was so expensive to repair or convert for use in the jungle or the tropic application that it was useless.

Now, this would not be bad enough, but the Congress saw this coming, and again the Republican-led Congress tried to do its best to get the resources to Colombia in a timely fashion. Again, the policy of not sharing information, of stopping the shoot down policy in 1994-1995 created a disaster. In 1996 to 1998 they decertified without a national interest waiver, so no aid was going down. 1998, they finally granted a waiver to allow aid to go down. They send down aid that cannot be used.

The Congress passed some 2 years ago a \$300 million appropriation to send Blackhawk helicopters and equipment resources to Colombia to get the situation under control. Now, you would think that with the direction of the Congress, the administration could carry this out. Wrong. Until January of 1999, I am sorry, until January of 2000, this year, we were not able to get the helicopters to Colombia in a fashion that could be used. Almost an incredible scenario of bungling, of mismanagement in delivering the Blackhawk helicopters, which arrived, sent by this administration to Colombia without proper armoring and without ammunition.

What made it even worse is some of the ammunition that we ended up asking be sent to Colombia ended up during the Christmas holidays, from December to January looking for this ammunition, which should have been there over a year ago, ended up on the loading dock of the Department of State, another bungled disaster in trying to get aid that the Congress, the Republican-led Congress, had worked since 1995 to get to Colombia in a timely fashion, and, again, aid that could be used in an effective manner.

So the major expenditure of the \$300 million that we asked some 3 or 4 years ago to get these resources and funded several years ago, the major component of this package were these helicopters which they need to get to high altitude to go after both the traffickers and also do the eradication. Other equipment will not work, but we know what will work, and we could not get that there. In a very limited quantity it finally got there the beginning of this year, but not armed, not properly armored, and not properly equipped, with the ammunition that was outdated.

□ 2030

So one does not get oneself into a \$1.3 billion disaster emergency appropri-

tion by accident. One does not get oneself where we have a country which is a transit country for narcotics into the major producing country now in the world for the supply of hard narcotics coming into the United States, we do not get this accomplished by just a couple of easy steps. Unfortunately, we take some steps that I have outlined here tonight that in fact turn the situation into a disaster, and cause the Congress to expend hard-earned taxpayer dollars to sort of mop up the mess.

All this was now sort of blurred by the President in his grandstanding and going down to Colombia for some 8 hours to make this all look good. I am sure his action, the reports I have, are poll-driven that in fact the situation had deteriorated so badly, not only in Colombia, and the public was aware of it, but also with illegal narcotics flooding into the country in unprecedented quantities that it began to affect the credibility of this administration and those running for higher office.

I will quote from the New York Times. I do not want to prejudice this, because I am a partisan from the Republican side, and I do not want to prejudice it with my statement, but we will take the New York Times August 30 article.

It said, "The U.S. authorities describe Colombia's drug trade, which supplies about 80 percent of the world's cocaine and two-thirds of the heroin on U.S. streets, as a national security concern. But analysts suggest domestic politics rather than foreign policy may be behind the timing of Clinton's trip."

I did not say this, the New York Times said this. Let me quote again from this article:

"Since Clinton took office in 1992, Colombia's cocaine output has risen more than 750 percent, to 520 metric tons last year, leading to Republican charges that the Democrats have soft-peddled on drugs."

The rest of the article says, "Diplomatic sources say Wednesday's trip will give Clinton the perfect stage to strike a tough pose on drugs and allow Democratic Party presidential candidate Al Gore to say the current administration did not fall asleep at the switch."

This is the New York Times article. I did not say that, they in fact said that.

But these accidents in fact have created a disaster. The failed policy in Haiti has created a disaster, turning Haiti into the key transit zone for illegal narcotics coming through the Caribbean today. Again, do not take my word, let us take the administration's drug czar's word.

General Barry McCaffrey, director of the Office of Drug Policy, said "My only broad-gauge assessment is that Haiti is a disaster. We've got a weak to nonexistent democratic institution, a police force that is on the verge of collapse from internal corruption, and eroding infrastructure that is creating a path of very little resistance. We are watching an alarming increase."

This is, again, not my comment but the comment of our drug czar. This is after the administration's policy of nation-building, after spending probably some \$3 billion in Haiti and much of the funds in the institution of nation-building, building the police force and building the judicial system, building a legislative body, and this is the assessment by the administration's drug czar that this has turned into a drug haven.

I have not gotten into Panama. I just described how the policy of President Bush was to go in and go after a drug trafficker. In this case it happened to be the President of a country, Noriega, who he sent our troops for, who captured him and jailed him.

The contrast is that the Clinton and Gore administration allowed Panama to be given up, which it did have to be given up, we will give them that, as far as our base, but they turned over \$10 billion in assets. We requested that we at least be allowed to lease and use the bases which we had established there, even if we had to pay for them, as a continuance of our forward drug surveillance operations.

We have to remember that before May 1 of last year all of our drug surveillance operations for this entire region of the Caribbean, where all these narcotics are grown and sourced and transited from, all of that surveillance operation was located in Panama at our bases.

In a bungled negotiation with Panama not only did we lose everything as far as the canal is concerned, and we were expected to lose that, but we lost all of the other assets. The Air Force bases, all of our strategic locations, and every operation for our forward drug surveillance and intelligence operations were housed at Howard Air Force base in Panama. This was, again, a total loss, and it is sad to report to the Congress and to the American people that the administration is now trying to still piece together a substitute for Howard Air Force Base.

So rather than pay a little bit of rent or assistance for using the facility that we had even built in Panama for this operation and other national security operations, we are now paying Ecuador, and we will probably pay over \$100 million to build an airstrip, and we will have a limited contract with that country. We are going to pay for improvements and facilities at Aruba and Curacao, and we are going to pay additionally in El Salvador.

But what has happened, since May of last year, until we are now told today it is 2002, we have a wide open gap. So not only do we have Colombia producing incredible quantities, actually producing heroin, actually poppies that produce heroin and they come from there, but we have cocaine coming from there in unprecedented quantities, and also the coca bean grown there.

We have this incredible producing country, and our surveillance operations cut dramatically. In fact, we are

told until 2002 that we will not be up to where we were when Howard Air Force base was opened.

What is of even more concern is the administration, when they came in in 1993, took some very specific steps, Clinton-Gore, in closing down the source country programs, in closing down the interdiction programs. They have great disdain to begin with for the military, and they wanted to make certain that they took them out of the war on drugs.

Now, of course, Members can hear the comments that the war on drugs is a failure. The commentators are always saying that. But the war on drugs, Mr. Speaker, basically closed down with the advent of this administration. That was in 1993. They stopped the interdiction programs, cut the source country programs, took the military out of the surveillance operations, and last year we lost the forward operating location.

So if Members wonder why we have a disaster in Colombia, there are specific steps that led to that. If Members wonder why our streets are flooded with heroin in unprecedented quantities and cocaine in unprecedented amounts, there is a reason for that. That is that surveillance operations are basically closed down, and are in the process of being replaced at great expense to the American taxpayers. The latest estimates are probably in the \$150 million range, in addition to what we lost in assets in Panama.

That is some of the situation that we got ourselves into. The President went down with great fanfare, and we would think that he had solved the problem when in fact he helped to create the problem through some very specific steps that I think I have documented here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, what I would like to do is just talk for a few minutes about another thing that has taken place during the recess.

During the recess, we had with great fanfare not only the President visiting Colombia to make it look like they had done something, and of course I did not describe what they did tonight in detail about how they got us into this pickle, but we heard just in the last few days the drug czar and Donna Shalala, our Secretary of Health and Human Services, come out and proclaim that illegal drug use is down among teens. Of course, there is this headline in the Washington Times that says also that it is up for young adults.

They were trying to stage during this recess, in addition to the President's staging appearance in Colombia, that drug use was down among teens. What they had to do really was to counter the other headlines and reports that had been coming out one after another.

This is from the Washington Times: "Threat of Ecstasy Reaching Cocaine, Heroin Proportions." This is August 16 of 2000. This is a report, and we had before my subcommittee the folks from the Centers for Disease Control who

issued a stinging report that said "High-schoolers Report More Drug Use." This is the New York Times. This is from Friday, June 9, 2000.

So the administration staged an event to try to make it look like they had gotten a handle on teen drug use, and it was in response to these reports coming out, the Centers for Disease Control and other reports that we have.

What disturbs me as chair of the subcommittee is that it is almost a deceitful use of statistics. We passed a \$1 billion program to combat illegal narcotics use and drug abuse, an anti-drug media campaign some 2 years ago, and some \$200 million plus per year is being expended over a period of time to try to get this situation under control.

When we passed that we wanted some measurable results, and we required in the law that we passed that there be measurable performance standards and a report back to Congress. I didn't think that the drug czar's office could do this or the administration would do this, but they took statistics and they molded them in this presentation as a follow-up to the President's staged appearance in Colombia, and used them in a fashion which I think was deceiving and which violates the intent.

In fact, there is an article which says the administration may have violated the law by not properly reporting to the Congress as required by the law.

But what they did was they took the perceived drug use as harmful of 12th graders, and they took a 1996 baseline that we started out with, and showed that 59.9 percent in 1996 perceived drug use as harmful, these 12th graders. Each year that had decreased.

We wanted to find out if the \$1 billion we are spending is effective. They came out with a report, and what they did was they changed the baseline. They changed the baseline from 1996 to 1998 so that they could show it was a smaller baseline.

In this drug control strategy we require that they set a goal, so we know that we are getting something for our money, and we try to reach this goal. The goal they set was for 80 percent of the use, the 12th grade use to perceive this as harmful, drug use as harmful. What we have seen is actually a deterioration in this.

The administration cleverly took, and it was not discovered by our subcommittee but by a reporter, and changed the baseline to 1998, used the new baseline. They shifted from 12th grade, because they had slightly more favorable statistics for eighth-graders, and used those statistics. So what they did was they said they were getting closer to their goal, and eighth-graders were 73 percent more likely to perceive drug use as harmful, and said they were 7 percent from reaching their goal, when in fact they had actually deteriorated in the 12th-grade range, and researchers will tell us that 12th grade is a better measure of long-term drug use. Twelfth-graders usually set the stage for their lifetime action with the illegal narcotics.

□ 2045

So we have seen a clever and rather deceitful distortion of a law that we passed to try to gauge performance and find out if we are meeting our objectives, and I find that very disturbing. I do not know if time permits to bring folks in and to conduct a hearing; but we certainly will be, if necessary, subpoenaing records to find out how they could take the intent and law passed by this Congress to set meaningful goals, to set performance standards, and then evaluate and report back to the representatives of the people.

So I take this matter very seriously that the law, intent and spirit of the law may have not been measured up to by this administration in an attempt to make it look like they have done something to help us, when in fact, if we start looking at statistics, we find that Ecstasy use is absolutely skyrocketing. This shows the Ecstasy use.

If we look at methamphetamine, almost no methamphetamine back at the beginning of this administration. These charts were given to me by another agency of this administration. We see from 1993 to 1999 the country, these colored parts here showing methamphetamine going at a rapid rate.

If we look at 12th grade drug use and the charts that again were provided and information by this administration, we still see serious increases, some leveling off. If we look at the prevalence of cocaine use, we see again dramatic increases under the watch of this administration.

So I do not particularly like to call this to the attention of the Congress and the American people, but I think it is a distortion of the intent of Congress to try to get measurable results and effective expenditure of our dollars and our antinarcotics effort.

So tonight, I appreciate the time and patience of my colleagues. I will try to return maybe again this week and finish the rest of this report. But we still face a very serious illegal narcotics problem that is taking a record number of lives, destroying families, and imposing great social devastation across our land.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate again the attention of the House.

#### PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT FOR AMERICAN SENIORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to discuss in a little depth tonight the issue of prescription drugs and trying to provide a prescription drug benefit to America's seniors.

In that context, I wanted to specifically, Mr. Speaker, make reference to the proposal that the Republican candidate for President, Mr. Bush, has

made in the last few days, and draw the contrast between that and the plan that the Democrats have been putting forward in the House of Representatives and that is also supported by Vice President GORE. I know I am going to be joined tonight by some of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, my concern about what has been happening with the Bush Medicare plan, or I should say with the Bush prescription drug plan, it is just basically too little too late. The Democrats here in the House have been talking about expanding prescription drugs through Medicare. On the Republican side of the aisle, we have seen fig leaves go out about different proposals to provide some sort of voucher or subsidy for seniors who might want to go out and buy a prescription drug plan.

But the Republican proposal really does not do anything, nor does Mr. Bush's proposal do anything to help the average senior. I think it is just a lot of rhetoric. It does not actually do anything to solve the problems that seniors face today. I just wanted to contrast because, in many ways, I think that what Mr. Bush has proposed is really no different. It is just another version of what the Republican leadership in the House has been talking about for the last 6 months.

On the other hand, the Democratic proposal which we have been putting forth and has been supported by Vice President GORE has very specific remedies for dealing with the problems that seniors face. So I would just like to run through some of the distinctions if I could.

All that the Republicans are doing, and that includes their presidential candidate, Mr. Bush, is throwing some money or proposing to throw some money at the insurance companies, hoping that they will sell a drug-only insurance policy; and the insurance companies admit that they are not going to be selling those kinds of policies, that basically a drug-only insurance policy will not be available.

What the Democrats have been saying is that we have a tried-and-true program, a Medicare program, that has been around for over 30 years now; and all we have to do is take that existing Medicare program and expand it through a new part D where one would pay a premium per month and one would get a prescription drug benefit in the same way that one gets one's part B benefit to pay for one's doctor's bills right now. One pays a modest premium, and the Government pays for a certain percentage of one's drug bills.

The Democrats, and here is one of the most important distinctions, the Democrats guarantee that the drug benefit one gets through Medicare covers all one's medicines that are medically necessary as determined by one's doctor, not the insurance company.

The Republicans and Mr. Bush tell one to go out and see if one can find an insurance policy to cover one's medi-

cine; and if one cannot find it, well, that is just tough luck. Even if one does manage to find an insurance company through the voucher that the Government might give one under the Bush plan, there is no guarantee as to the cost of the monthly premium or what kind of medicine that one gets.

Now I find myself when I talk to seniors that they want certainty. They want to know that, if they pay a premium, as they do under part B, and now they would under the part D proposed by the Democrats and by the Vice President, that they are guaranteed certain prescription drug coverage and it is going to be there for them whenever they need it.

Lastly, I think in contrasting these two plans, the Republican and the Democratic plans, and just as important, I see the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) just came in, and he has been the biggest supporter of this issue, is that the Republicans and the Bush plan leave American seniors open to continued price discrimination. There is nothing in the Bush plan or in the Republican plan to prevent the drug companies from charging one whatever they want. The Democratic plan, on the other hand, says that the Government will choose a benefit provider who will negotiate for one the best price, just like the prices that are negotiated by the HMOs and other preferred providers.

The real difference, though, is that the Democrats are working with the existing Medicare program to basically expand Medicare to provide prescription drug coverage, and that would make a difference for the average senior. The first prescription drug, the first medicine that they need would be covered under the Democratic plan.

The Republican plan is just, in my opinion, nothing more than a cruel hoax on the seniors. It is the same type of thing that the Republicans in Congress have been proposing.

I wanted to just mention two more things, then I would like to yield to my colleagues who are joining me here tonight. There was an article in today's New York Times where the Republican candidate, Mr. Bush, was spelling out his prescription drug program. Interestingly enough, when asked about the issue of price discrimination, he actually criticized GORE's plan, the Democratic plan, by suggesting that, in the way that we set aside benefit providers and say they are going to negotiate a good price so that seniors do not get ripped off, and the price discrimination that currently exists disappears, what Mr. Bush says is that that would do nothing but ultimately lead to price controls.

I just wanted to use this quote if I could, Mr. Speaker. It says that Mr. Bush today, much like the drug industry, criticized Mr. GORE's plan as a step towards price controls. "By making government agents the largest purchasers of prescription drugs in America," Mr. Bush said, "by making Washington the Nation's pharmacist, the

Gore plan puts us well on the way to price control for drugs."

Now, what that says to me is that what Mr. Bush wants, he wants to do something that is going to help the pharmaceutical companies, he wants to do something that is going to help the insurance agencies, the insurance companies; but he is not doing something that helps the average American.

We had time for the last month or so when we were all in our districts, and I had a lot of forums and town meetings, many of which were with seniors. Whether they were seniors or not, everybody talked to me about the price, the cost of prescription drugs. Now do my colleagues mean to tell me that when we pass a prescription drug plan we are not going to address that issue? If we do not address that issue in some way by at least saying this the Government is going to try to have someone out there to negotiate a better price, then any prescription drug plan that is put into place is not going to really solve anybody's problem because the cost is going to be too high.

The other thing I wanted to point out, and this is something that I said before we had our August break, is that what Mr. Bush is proposing and what the Republicans proposed here in the House of Representatives when we were in session during the summer and the spring has already been tried in at least one State; and that is the State of Nevada.

In the State of Nevada, back in the springtime, they passed a prescription drug plan that was very similar to what Mr. Bush and the Republicans have proposed; and that is essentially giving a subsidy, giving a voucher to seniors so that they can go out and try to find their own prescription drug plan, their own prescription drug policy through some insurance company. In the State of Nevada, none of them were sold. People tried to find a plan, and there were no insurance companies that was willing to sell it.

The only thing that I can see happening with Mr. Bush's plan is that some of the HMOs will offer the coverage because if they can take that voucher and add it to whatever seniors now get under Medicare, that they may be willing in some cases through HMOs to take up the slack and perhaps provide some benefits for prescription drugs.

But the problem with that is that as we know over the last 6 months and over the last 2 years since more and more seniors have gotten into HMOs, a lot of those HMOs are now cutting back. They are simply getting out of the Medicare program. They are telling the seniors they have to have a higher deductible, more of a co-payment, basically telling the seniors that they have to pay more out of pocket.

So I do not think pushing seniors into HMOs is the answer. I think there is a serious problem with managed care, not that managed care is necessarily a bad thing. But if Mr. Bush

thinks that we are going to solve the prescription drug prices for seniors by simply pushing them into HMOs, the experience of the last 2 years shows that is simply not the answer.

What we are facing here is a Republican plan under the Republican candidate for President that basically does not do anything for the average American senior. We have to realize now the only way we are going to get real coverage for seniors is if we add a prescription drug benefit to the Medicare program, which is exactly what the Vice President and the Democrats have been proposing for the last 2 years.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), a gentleman who has been outspoken on this issue and who I know really cares a great deal about the seniors in his district and trying to solve this problem. I know he has had a number of forums over the last month or so in Texas, his home State. We talked a little bit and shared some thoughts today about how the response from seniors that we have again been getting over the last month has been really very similar. They are really crying out for reform. They have a problem. They cannot afford to pay prescription drugs out of pocket. They are crying out for relief, which is what the Vice President wants to achieve.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) for yielding to me. It is good to be here and to share this hour with him and our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle who have worked for so long now trying to pass a prescription drug benefit for our senior citizens under the Medicare program.

Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago the Republicans tried to diffuse the issue by passing a bill on the floor of this House by a very narrow margin that was simply a plan that told the insurance companies to go out there and offer insurance policies for prescription drugs to our seniors. They did it in spite of the fact that, during the hearings on the very bill, the insurance companies came in and said that it was not going to work. In fact, the president of Blue Cross and Blue Shield said the idea of a private insurance drug benefit, and I am quoting, "provides false hope to America's seniors because it is neither workable nor affordable."

Now we see that Governor Bush has belatedly approached the same plan.

□ 2100

He simply says that we need to rely on private insurance companies to provide prescription drug coverage for our seniors. It is quite interesting to note that the Republicans and Governor Bush have said we can rely on private insurance companies to cover our seniors' prescription drug needs when at this very moment the private insurance companies are pulling out of providing Medicare+Choice plans for our seniors.

In early August, I had the opportunity to travel around my district. I visited about 40 communities and talked to hundreds of seniors who are struggling to pay their prescription drug bills. I stopped in many pharmacies and talked to many seniors who brought in their prescription medicine bottles. In fact, I had urged them to bring in their empty medicine bottles to allow me to take them back to Washington. This is one of them from Kirbyville.

I urged my seniors to use these empty prescription medicine bottles as a way to send a message to the Congress that they are ready for this Congress to do something about the high cost of prescription drugs and to provide a Medicare benefit for prescription drugs. I have got at least four full boxes of these, and it shows that the seniors that I represent are tired of waiting for this Congress to do something. We have been working on this for over 2 years now, and the truth of the matter is it is time for this Congress to act.

When I talked to the seniors in my district, many of them had prescription medicine bills that run several hundreds of dollars a month. I met seniors who are trying to make do by taking their pills and breaking them in half; trying to get by and lower the cost that way. Others told me they just try to take a pill every other day instead of every day as prescribed. I met seniors who are having to make the difficult choice of whether to buy their groceries or to fill their prescription.

In the community of Navasota in my district I was there at a local pharmacy that is located in a grocery store, and a lady came up to me, she did not know I was going to be there to talk about this issue, and she just overheard me so she stopped in to listen. Afterwards, she came up to me and she said, I just brought my prescription in yesterday and I had come back today to pick it up. She said I was just back at the pharmacy counter and the pharmacist told me that it would be \$125. She said I told him he would just have to keep it. I asked the pharmacist later if that was a common problem and he said it was. He said many people come in and ask to have their prescriptions filled only to find that the price is too high for them to afford.

In a Nation as prosperous as this Nation is, and in a Nation that is as compassionate as we like to think and say we are, I believe it is time for us to recognize that we can do something for our seniors in helping them with the cost of prescription drugs.

I had a lady in a little town of Tenaha come up and hand me an envelope, and she said to me, "Would you please read this on your way to your next stop?" When I got in the car I began to read this letter, and I want to share it with my colleagues.

This lady that handed me the letter had been in the insurance business for 19 years and she relates a story about

her deceased mother. She says, "Dear Congressman Turner: I am writing this in memory of my mother, who passed away last November in Conroe at the age of 87. My mother had multiple health problems that resulted in her having to take many expensive prescription drugs for the last 20 years of her life. She was very active and able to live a full life in spite of her health problems, and was grateful for medication that could help her. She very meticulously followed her doctor's orders on medication and diet."

"Like most people her age who lived through the Great Depression and World War II, she possessed much pride in self-sufficiency. She did not ask anyone for handouts. She believed in paying her bills first and foremost and maintaining good credit. People of this era worked hard. And even though they worked hard and paid the maximum through Social Security, their retirement income is still not sufficient to meet the total cost of retirement living, especially if there is a prescription drug bill every month of \$300 or more."

"My mother's only income was her Social Security retirement income with a prescription drug cost of \$300 a month. After her death, I discovered that her major indebtedness was a credit card with over \$6,000 on it. I inquired and determined that it was practically all for prescription drugs. She used the card when she needed medicine and had no money left in the bank. She knew that the account could be paid off when her modest home was sold. Because of her pride and self-sufficiency, I did not know this until her death."

It is of quite a surprise, I am sure, to this lady, to know her mother had to charge her prescription drugs on her credit card and run up a \$6,000 bill just to be sure she could take her medicine.

These stories and many like it were repeated to me over and over again as I traveled around my district during our August work period. These people that I talked to are in desperate need of some help. We need sound policies and a meaningful prescription drug coverage plan, not empty promises, not press releases.

Today, the problems of the drug crisis has reached a new crisis. This is brought about by the fact that all across our country seniors who signed up for these so-called Medicare+Choice plans, offered by the big HMOs as a substitute for regular Medicare, have been canceling their coverage of our seniors. Hundreds of seniors told me that they personally received these notices of cancellation to be effective on December 31 of this year. In the 19 counties in my district, as of the end of December, 15 of those counties will have no Medicare+Choice HMO option offered to them.

All across this country seniors are receiving similar notices of cancellation. In fact, at last count there were over 900,000 seniors in this country that are receiving notices from their insur-

ance companies saying their Medicare+Choice HMO plans are canceled as of December 31. Many of those are in my State of Texas. One would think that Governor Bush would understand that private insurance HMO coverage for prescription drugs is not the answer, particularly in light of the fact that hundreds of thousands of seniors across this country are being told no by their HMO.

We have learned, I think, an important lesson, one that our Republican friends and Governor Bush also need to learn, and that is we cannot rely upon private insurance as a safety net for our seniors. Once again the Republicans propose that private insurance can solve the problem. Recently, when Governor Bush announced his new plan, he said he would begin to cover prescription drugs in year 5 of his proposal by reforming Medicare, and for the next 4 years he said he would give \$12 million a year to the States to allow them to do something about the problem of prescription drugs for seniors.

Now, the States tell us that they do not want to have this ball. The National Governors Association has already said, and I quote, "If Congress decides to expand prescription drug coverage to seniors, it should not shift the responsibility or its cost to the States." Why should we give money to our States to subsidize insurance companies instead of just using the money to provide meaningful prescription drug coverage under the traditional Medicare program that seniors understand and trust? The insurance companies are abandoning our seniors right and left, and yet our Republican friends continue to say that insurance, private insurance, can take care of the problem.

Medicare was signed into law by a great Texan, Lyndon Johnson, in 1965, in a day when prescription drug coverage was not nearly as important as it is today, because prescription drugs were a very small percentage of our total health care cost. Today it is a much larger percentage and a much more serious problem. After 35 years of protecting our seniors, we should be strengthening Medicare with a prescription drug benefit, not dissolving it in favor of private insurance companies out to earn a buck when we already know from our current experience that private insurance companies cannot be relied upon.

We only need to look back to see what has happened to seniors across this country in recent months. In rural east Texas, the area of the country that I represent, 65 percent of our seniors on Medicare do not have access to any of these Medicare+Choice plans that offer prescription drug coverage. What are we going to do for those when the Republican plan goes into effect? Seniors in my district know what their Social Security check is down to the penny. They know how much rent they pay and they know their other bills al-

most to the penny. What they need is a specific defined prescription drug benefit.

The Republican plan, the Bush plan, does not give them that. The Bush Republican plan only gives them more questions. Seniors will not know how much that plan costs them, seniors will not know what it covers, and seniors certainly will not know how long it will be there for them.

The Democratic plan is very simple. We know how much it is going to cost. We have already talked about the cost of the Democratic plan. It begins about \$24 a month and rises slightly over the period of increased coverage. It covers 50 percent of the first \$5,000 of prescription drug cost and covers everything above that, and it is a part of Medicare, not some insurance company plan that may go away next year. That is the kind of security senior citizens want; that is the kind of security that senior citizens deserve.

The private insurance industry clearly has to try to make a profit. They are not in the business of providing a safety net for our seniors. That is the appropriate role of government. We cannot afford to abandon our seniors to those same HMOs that have been dropping them all across the Nation to date. Our prescription drug benefit plan is universal, it is affordable, it is understandable, and it is voluntary. If there be any senior who chooses not to sign up for the Medicare prescription drug benefit that we propose, they simply will not have to pay the premium.

So our plan, I think, is the one that seniors deserve, and I hope that we can continue to push until this goal is accomplished, hopefully in this Congress, but, if not, in the future I am confident that we will prevail.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Texas because he really lays out the differences between the Bush Republican plan and the Gore Democratic plan, but there were two things I just wanted to comment on because I thought they were so important.

First, the gentleman pointed out that when he talked about these private insurance-only policies that the Bush Republican plan is relying on, they are assuming that there is going to be a voucher of some sort that seniors are going to be able to take with them and go to buy this private insurance policy for prescription drugs. It is illusory. It is not going to happen. The reason is very simple, which is that insurance companies do not provide benefits, they insure against risk. We know that almost every senior is going to have to use prescription drugs, so it makes sense to put it as a benefit under the existing Medicare program rather than look at it as some sort of risk. Insurance companies are not going to provide coverage when they know that every senior would actually benefit and take advantage of the plan.

That is why these insurance policies were not sold in Nevada and why they will never be sold anywhere else.

The second thing is that the Bush Republican plan is sort of a cruel hoax. The gentleman laid out that during the month or so that we were back in our districts and Congress was not in session that he talked to real people, as did I, and they are suffering. They are making choices; dividing pills, having to make choices between food and prescription drugs. When the gentleman went to a lot of the towns in his district, he knew this was a real problem.

□ 2115

I feel that what Governor Bush has proposed is just something that is illusory and is there to give the impression that somehow he wants to address the problems that these real people have. And he has really only come up with it in the last few weeks because AL GORE has been out there talking about the Democratic machine and it has gotten a positive response. So all of a sudden Governor Bush had to come up with something, knowing full well that it is not going to work. And I think that is a real cruel hoax on these people that we have been seeing every day for the last month that are crying out for some relief.

I want to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN). Again, I know that he has been out there talking about the problem of price discrimination because so many seniors now that do not have coverage and have to buy prescription drugs at the local pharmacy out of pocket pay significantly higher prices than those who are in HMOs or some kind of an employer plan that is able to buy the prescription drugs in bulk and negotiate a good price.

The thing that really bothered me was the fact that, in laying out his plan today, Governor Bush actually criticized the Democratic plan, the Gore plan, because it tried to address the issue of price discrimination that somehow even making this attempt was a bad thing, and yet that is the biggest problem that seniors face right now and everyone faces because of that price discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) for all his good work on this issue and will begin by saying he is absolutely right, people know that the amount they are spending on prescription drugs is going up and up, that drugs themselves are getting more expensive.

As people get older, they use more and more prescription drugs. My colleague was talking a little earlier about how many people use prescription drugs. Well, for seniors it is 85 percent. Eighty-five percent of all seniors take at least one prescription drug; and many, as we know, take more than one.

My parents have their rows of pill bottles. And certainly the industry has done a great deal to extend people's lives and to improve the quality of people's lives. But the fact is that these medicines do no good for people who cannot afford to take them and there are millions and millions of Americans, at least 13 million seniors alone, who simply have no coverage at all for their prescription drugs.

It has got to be tough to be a Republican these days because watching Governor Bush try to thread the needle, as the House Republicans did before, we see the same kind of exercise. On the one hand, they want to sound like Democrats, they want to sound as if they are reforming Medicare, they are providing a Medicare prescription drug benefit. But because they do not really want to strengthen a government program, which is what, of course, Medicare is, they have to figure out some other way to do it.

It is so different from the private sector because people who are employed and have their insurance through Aetna or Cigna or United or a Blue Cross plan may very well, and probably do in many cases, have prescription drug coverage provided by the health care carrier.

But the Republicans are completely adverse to having Medicare provide a prescription drug benefit just as those private sector plans do; and so they go through all sorts of contortions to argue against the simplest, most cost-effective, fairest system possible, which is a Medicare prescription drug benefit.

I want to comment a little bit on the Bush plan because it is so much like what our friend on the Republican side threw up in this House some time ago.

The interesting thing about this plan, among many interesting things, is, first of all, he says we are going to provide a subsidy of 25 percent for people over the lowest income level, we are going to provide a subsidy of 25 percent of the premium. And so the logical question to ask is, Well, how much is the premium? Because then we will know how much the subsidy is. And the answer is, Well, there is no information on that because the premium will be offered and chosen and decided by a set of private insurance companies. And so then the question is, Well, how much will the deductible be? And there is no answer to that because the deductible will be decided by HMOs and other insurance companies.

Then there is the question of the copay and how much will the copay be. Same thing. There is no answer to any of those questions. There are no details. And the reason is they cannot abide the thought of strengthening Medicare, they cannot abide the thought of really modernizing Medicare.

When the Republicans talk about modernizing Medicare, watch out. Because they are not modernizing it. They are basically saying, we are going

to reform it by transforming it; we are going to turn Medicare over to HMOs and insurance companies and you will all be better off.

Now, of course, it is true that when you look at the experience of HMOs in Medicare now, they are leaving the program. Seniors are being dropped all across this country. And the coverage is very uneven. For about somewhere between 14 and 15 percent of seniors in this country, they get prescription drug coverage through a managed care plan. But the number who get their coverage that way are falling off.

In my home State of Maine, as of a month or two ago, there were a grand total of 1,700 seniors who got their prescription drugs through a Medicare managed care plan. As of January 1, there will be none. We will have no Medicare managed care in Maine; therefore, no way for seniors to get prescription drug coverage through a managed care company in my State. There simply will be no way.

Governor Bush, in presenting his plan, and the Republicans in the House, in presenting their comparable plan here some time ago, always said, We are going to leave it up to the consumer. It is their choice. Well, it is not their choice if there is no plan to choose from.

And whose choice is it really? What they are really talking about when it comes to choice is not the choice of the consumers; it is the choice of the insurance companies. Because they are the ones who will decide the premiums, the copays, the benefit levels. And those benefit levels, those premiums, those copays can change year after year after year.

I have talked to a lot of seniors in my district, and what they want and what they need is stability and continuity and predictability and equity. They need to know that what they had for a benefit last year will be there next year and the year after and the year after, and they want to know if there is a copay that it will be about the same year to year to year. And most of all, they want to know that the plan will be there.

That is what Medicare provides. Medicare provides a guaranteed benefit that will be there year after year after year.

All of my colleagues on the other side who attack Medicare over and over again as a bureaucracy are ignoring the fact that the HMOs and the other insurance companies are bureaucracies in themselves, but they are much more expensive and much more unfair and much more unpredictable than Medicare.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN).

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, after what Maine has done, which is kind of the leader in the country right now and I think through the leadership that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) has provided here in the House, they came

back in their legislature with a very strong bill based on many of the studies that we have done in our districts about the cost of what has happened in Canada and what has happened in Mexico.

But when we talk about these plans with the insurance companies, I will say to my colleague, and I think that many of us know this, is that in the Committee on Ways and Means, we actually had the chairman of the insurance industry and I asked him the question, I said, Mr. Kahn, I said, do you believe that insurance companies will offer a stand-alone drug benefit? And do my colleagues know what his answer was? No, absolutely not. They have no interest in going into any of our districts to cover any of the folks, whether they have been on HMOs or whether they are in a Medicare program stand-alone, a fee-for-service. They have no interest in this. The risk is too high for them to take. And we know that insurance companies work off of risk. And because the sickest would be the ones going into these programs, they cannot afford to offer a plan.

So what my colleague is saying here is exactly right. It does not matter how much money we offer as far as a tax deduction, and nobody has told me whether or not they have a liability or no liability on their deductions, we do not even know that part of it yet, even though it seems to be based just to those that are the very low-income seniors. So my guess is that it would only be for those who have tax liability; there is no plan out there.

And we are hitting the same thing in Florida. I mean, in one of the counties that I represent, in Hernando County, we had 9,000 seniors dropped from two Medicare Choice programs. Two. These people are afraid because there is nobody there to pick up this prescription drug benefit, and they do not know what they are going to do.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, what I said before in response to what the gentlewoman said, we had the example in Nevada that implemented the Republican plan almost exactly what Mr. Bush and the Republicans in the House have proposed 6 months ago, and not one insurance company has offered to sell that kind of a policy.

So we do not even have to take the word of Mr. Kahn. We have an example in a State where there is no policy offered.

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I think one of the things that is significant about the plan that is being offered by the Democrats is that it is a voluntary program. And, in fact, if people want to stay in their HMOs and those HMOs are not pulling out, we also provide about \$25 billion to them to make sure that we strengthen those HMO Medicare Choice programs that are available and that are left in this country. And I think that is an added

advantage to what we are trying to do in this whole debate is to never take something away from something, only to add to those that have nothing.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I yield now to my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), who again has been one of the main proponents of increasing health care access and addressing the problem of prescription drugs and has been working on these health care issues for some time.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), for yielding me the time. He has done a great job in the leadership of health care in this House, and we appreciate what he has done. He has been at this longer than I have.

It is also nice to join my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN), and the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN). I appreciate their efforts on behalf of the American people to see that our senior citizens have a decent prescription drug benefit with Medicare.

We stand here this evening the greatest Nation that has ever been in the history of the world. There has never been another country that has the economic, the military, and the political power that this country does. And yet our senior citizens, many of them, millions of them, are going to go to bed tonight and not have enough to eat or not have the medicine they need because our prescription drug manufacturers are simply robbing them of that.

Medicare was even admitted to being a success by Governor Bush yesterday, even knowing that the former speaker, Mr. Gingrich, and his colleagues in the majority have vowed for years that they would see Medicare wither on the vine, I believe is the way they put it.

What we know, and we do not have to spend all of August in the First Congressional District of Arkansas to find this out, we can go to any congressional district in the country, this is a real problem for real people; and it is causing real pain, and it is time that we do something about it.

As Congress takes the next month or so to wrap up legislative business for this year, there is simply no excuse for leaving seniors and the disabled without a reliable prescription drug benefit under Medicare.

The Republican leadership has reluctantly been forced to put forward what they call a plan because of the overwhelming public outcry created by rapidly escalating, outrageously profitable prescription drug prices charged by manufacturers.

Being forced to develop a plan, the best Republican leaders have been able to do is to listen to their friends in the pharmaceutical industry. If they had traveled with any of us over August and listened to the stories that we heard, every one of us heard, and they are heartbreaking, these are people that worked hard, played by the rules,

and thought they had made the right decisions to provide for their senior years.

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They would know that we have got to do something about this problem, and it is time to have a prescription drug benefit for Medicare. The Democratic plan will use the purchasing power of our seniors covered by Medicare to negotiate large discounts from drug makers. I believe Governor Bush said yesterday that that would be a dangerous thing to do. It might actually reduce by a little bit the outrageous profits of these drug companies. They might actually even have to cut back on some of the tremendous salaries that they pay the people that run these companies, and that would be too bad to cut some of those folks back under maybe \$100 million a year.

The Republican plan is a cynical game being played with our seniors' health, a shameful attempt to deceive our seniors. They have proposed a large first step toward privatizing Medicare and forcing our seniors to deal with private insurance companies to get the care and the prescription drugs that they need. The insurance companies say they do not want it. They do not want anything to do with it. That is why we have to have Medicare. Medicare is a success.

You can ask the Republicans, "What does it cover?" And they will tell you, "Well, we don't know." Then you can say, "How much does it pay?" And they will say, "We don't know." Then you can say, "What are the premiums?" And they will say, "We don't know." They do not want to see drug companies' exorbitant profits damaged. That is what the interest is in the plan that Governor Bush put forward yesterday, that, and continuing to try to destroy Medicare as we know it.

Their plan only provides subsidies to their insurance companies, the donors and the pharmaceutical companies' profits rather than giving any direct assistance to our seniors. It does nothing to see that Americans can buy prescription medicine at the same price as every other country in the world and we pay two to three times as much in this country. Their plan is based on the discredited theory that private insurers will offer affordable prescription insurance if they are given enough government subsidies. But the HMOs and the insurance companies just simply say this will not work.

It is also unlikely that the country will be able to pay for prescription drug coverage under Medicare because the Republicans are continuing their attempts to squander any available moneys on tax cuts that are disproportionately benefitting the wealthy. The American people want a prescription drug benefit for our seniors, and it is time for this Congress and the next President to recognize the tremendous need that our seniors have and do the right thing and pass a legitimate prescription drug benefit for Medicare.



Mr. PALLONE. I want to thank the gentleman. Certainly he speaks the truth about what we are facing and how the Bush Republican plan does not address the problems that we were hearing about during the August recess.

I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. ALLEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I do not think that anyone says it better than the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY). He is a pharmacist himself. He knows what he is talking about when it comes to the things that people are going through.

I wanted to come back for a moment and talk about one part of the Bush plan that was announced yesterday or the day before and that strikes me as completely unrealistic. What he is saying is we are going to provide \$48 billion over 4 years in terms of grants to the States in order to provide immediate relief for seniors who need help.

There are several points to be made. The first point. The fact is that the people who are suffering the most are not necessarily those with the lowest income. They are the people with the highest prescription drug cost. I was talking to a man up in Waterville not so long ago, Waterville, Maine, who had owned his own garage, his own auto repair business, he and his wife were now retired but they were not quite 65 and they had a little bit of coverage for their prescription drugs that they would lose when they hit 65. His wife's expenses and his together were already running at \$1,000 a month. He was terrified as to what would happen to him when he hit 65, he lost his coverage, there is no coverage under Medicare and he knew he would be in great trouble. So there is one problem. People all up and down the senior income ladder have difficulty paying for their prescription drugs.

The second problem is this: There are only 16 plans, 16 States in the country which have functioning programs for the low-income elderly. Now, five States have passed legislation to get them to that place and there are a couple of other States trying innovative things, but when you look at the number of people covered by these plans, you are talking about somewhere between, in most cases, with the exception of three States, somewhere between 5,000 and, oh, roughly 50,000 people in the entire State. These programs are not working. They are not available. They would have to be created. Certainly Texas does not have any form of low-income assistance for the elderly, prescription drug insurance. These plans are not able to pick up the slack any time soon and if they did, they would be misguided.

The fundamental problem is this: Medicare is a Federal health care plan. Republicans do not like that. They do not like the plan, but Medicare is a Federal health care plan. It works. It is cost efficient. Its administrative costs run about 3 percent a year. When you turn to the private insurance industry

after all the administrative costs and the overhead and those executive salaries, you are talking about 30 percent a year. And they are picking and choosing among the people they want to cover. So the fundamental fact is that if we are going to have a cost effective system, it is going to be through Medicare. If we are going to have a fair system that covers everyone, it is going to be through Medicare. If we are going to have a system where people can predict their premiums, their copays, their deductible from year to year to year to year, it is going to be through Medicare. It is simply wrong to take this issue that is just really doing enormous damage to our seniors now, people who cannot afford their prescription drugs and their food and their rent and basically to say to them that we have got to wait until we can transform Medicare by turning it over to HMOs and insurance companies and then if we give them enough money, maybe they will give you prescription drug insurance. It is pathetic.

Mr. PALLONE. I agree. Just one minute and then I want to yield to the gentleman from Texas here because he has been waiting. When I had my senior forums in August in New Jersey, the people that came were the people that could not take advantage of the existing State program in New Jersey. Let us face it, if you are below a certain income, very low, then you have Medicaid and you have prescription drug coverage, not maybe as all inclusive as we would like but something.

In New Jersey, we have a program financed with casino revenue money from Atlantic City that pays for people just above that. But that program increasingly is running out of money because the revenues are not keeping up with the cost of all these drugs. But the people that came to my forums, and my district is not an affluent district, it is about middle of the road, middle income, most of the people were not eligible for either of those programs. That is the rub. It is those people, it is the middle class that do not have the benefit.

What I wanted to say, what you were talking about specifically is that it is funny, I heard Governor Bush keep talking about choice, how the Republicans were going to give choice. There is no question there is more choice in our plan. It is a voluntary plan. You do not have to sign up for part D if you do not want to. If you want to keep your State prescription drug plan, you can if you are a certain income. If you have an employer-based retirement plan and you want to keep it, if you want to go to an HMO, you can keep it. The bottom line is everybody is guaranteed the coverage under Medicare. That is what is so beautiful about the Gore Democratic plan and so different from what Bush and the Republicans are proposing.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TURNER. I just want to say when I heard the gentleman from

Maine (Mr. ALLEN) talking about the issue that it is so very true that private insurance companies are not the answer, and I think our senior citizens understand that. I think they understand full well that Medicare works, it has served them well, and the seniors that I talked to in August who had received these notices of cancellation, seniors that had signed up for these Medicare+Choice plans simply because they offered them some prescription drug coverage in addition to the regular Medicare coverage, those seniors understand that you cannot count on private insurance, and it is just as the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY) said a minute ago, the Republican plan offered by Governor Bush does not assure any senior what it is going to cost them, does not guarantee them what it is going to cover, does not tell them what the deductibles are, and it certainly does not promise them that it is going to be there because, as we have learned, these HMOs can pull out any time they want to. Our plan is understandable. We have already laid out the cost to seniors. It is going to be available to everybody on a volunteer basis. Seniors can get the prescription drug their doctor prescribes. And they are going to know that it will be there, not just today but tomorrow as well.

Now, that is what our seniors need. The choice that Governor Bush was talking about is a choice of confusion. He is saying that private insurance companies are going to be offering all kinds of plans and you can just choose the one you want. The truth is, that is a false promise. It has not worked in Medicare+Choice with over 900,000 seniors in this country receiving a notice that as of December 31 their Medicare+Choice plan is going to be canceled.

Medicare is a good program. It has served us well since 1965 and there is absolutely no reason to abandon it. We need to pass the Democratic plan. It is the plan that seniors can understand and that they need.

Mr. PALLONE. We have about 4 minutes, so I would like to split the time between my colleague from Florida and my colleague from Arkansas.

I will start with my colleague from Florida.

Mrs. THURMAN. As we are in an era of when we are talking about surpluses and times of when things are fairly good, things may not always be this good. One of the things that we have to remember is that it is our job to protect Medicare and the solvency of that trust fund. Quite frankly, one of the things that I see in this debate that gets forgotten is that under Medicare today, we pay for prescription drugs as they are needed in the hospitals. When we bring somebody in to stabilize them, we provide them with those medicines. But when we let them out of the hospital and they walk into that pharmacy and all of a sudden they are told that what they had to have in the hospital now just costs them \$400 a

month and they cannot pay that and they have to make that decision of what drug they take that month or that week or that day as versus whatever other expenses they might have, we are also costing this system millions of dollars every day because we let them out of the hospital after we have stabilized them and then we, 2 months later, find them back in the same situation as we left them before. And we are thinking to ourselves, we want to make the solvency of the Medicare program, we want to continue the program. The only thing we can do, contrary to whatever anybody else says is, this has got to be a Medicare program. It has got to be done under the Medicare program. It is good for the solvency and it is good for the patient.

I think we really have to take all of these things into account. I would love to talk to my pharmacist, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), and thank all of us for being here tonight. This is a good debate and it needs to be had in this country.

Mr. PALLONE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY. Like many of you, I know that many of you have held public forums and senior meetings and all of those things over and over again, into the hundreds. I hear a lot of criticism about a lot of things, about the government. We all do. I have never had anyone tell me, "You ought to do away with Medicare." I do not understand. Our seniors like Medicare. It is a good program. It works. It is successful. It is what they need. They just need a prescription drug benefit to go along with it. I just simply do not understand why Governor Bush and the Republicans are so determined to destroy it. Why would they want to do that to our seniors when we know this is the only way we can provide decent health care protection for our senior citizens, and it is absolutely a mystery to me why they would engage in this attempt, this shameful attempt, to destroy Medicare that has been such a wonderful thing, and will continue to be if we add a prescription drug benefit to it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank everyone for participating in this tonight and make the point that this is our first day back in session, but we are going to keep at this. We are going to keep demanding that the Republicans take action and that the Republican leadership allow the Democratic proposal to be considered and that we pass a prescription drug program under Medicare that really is meaningful because that is what the people need. It has to be addressed. It should be addressed between now and when we adjourn, not next year.

#### DEATH TAX

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCARBOROUGH). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the

gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, good evening colleagues.

I note that I am kind of outnumbered here five to one. The gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN), whom we just heard, said we have had a good debate here. I wish that my colleagues would understand that we have only heard one side of the debate. In fact, what we have heard are five individuals who are highly, in my opinion, speaking the partisan tone and presenting one side of the case.

Now, my remarks tonight really are going to center on the death tax, but I cannot go without at least rebutting some of the comments that were made. I refer to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), the pharmacist. This is a closest I have ever come, colleagues, to asking that the words be stricken from the RECORD after I listened to the gentleman from Arkansas over here.

This gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), the pharmacist, in my opinion, has totally mislead the public when he says that the Republicans or the Democrats or any elected politician wants to do away with Medicare. It is exactly what the gentleman said, that the Republicans want to do away with Medicare.

Now, tell me, colleagues, tell me one elected official on this House floor, Democrat, Republican, eastern, western, northern, southern, show me one elected Congressman that wants to do away with Medicare. That is about the grossest misrepresentation that I have heard on the RECORD on Special Orders.

I want to continue to go on. I mean, the only way that we are going to be able to help the senior citizens of this country and not, by the way, just the senior citizens but a lot of other people who also face high prescription services, is to work as a team, and not to develop highly partisan comments late at night, late into the hour when most of our colleagues are off the floor, not to use the tactics of fear, which seem to be the tactics that some of these previous speakers have used: the senior citizens are going to be trashed, the senior citizens Medicare program is going to be destroyed by the Republicans, all the Republicans care about are the pharmaceuticals.

We can sure tell we are about to come up to a national election, can we not? That is not how we are going to resolve this problem, and you know it is not how we are going to resolve this problem, so do my colleagues that have conveniently just left the House floor.

What team do they want to be on? Do they want to be on a team that really can go out and help people with high prescription medical services or prescriptions?

Mr. PALLONE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCINNIS. The gentleman had 1 hour totally unrebuted, and I intend to rebut it with the next hour.

Mr. Speaker, I have control of the floor. I have control of the House.

Mrs. THURMAN. The gentleman does not want to debate.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentlewoman I love to have a debate that is not one sided. That is why I am taking time away from the death tax, which I intend to talk about.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Colorado want to hear from us? I am just asking.

SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has the hour.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, the key here is my colleagues can come across the party aisle, Democrats and Republicans come across the party aisle, George W. Bush ought not to be criticized in the late hour of the House of Representatives by a very partisan team who are out strictly to destroy any kind of proposal that George W. Bush comes up with. Now look, my colleagues may not agree with everything that George W. Bush says, but is the whole concept, every line of it intended to destroy Medicare? Of course it is not. It is just the same as GORE and Clinton, they have come up with some ideas. But should my colleagues just in blank say because it was GORE or because it was Clinton that it ought to be destroyed? No.

I think my colleagues owe it to the people that we are elected to represent, to go on a very constructive fashion, as I intend to do here in a few minutes talking about the death tax and talk about the pluses and the minuses, talk about the details of it, talk about the fine print.

I saw an excellent article today. I pulled it out of the newspaper, The Washington Post, it says 12 questions to ask about the proposals of AL GORE. "If the projected budget surpluses on which you are basing your spending plans do not materialize or come up short, which promises will you put on hold?"

The reason I bring these questions up to my colleagues on the Democratic side is, look, I realize that it is an election season, it is the time for promises. It is almost if you are a teacher telling all your kids whatever wishes you want to come true, I will grant them, just as long as I get my contract renewed.

Look, somewhere you are going to have to face these voters and you are going to have to tell them how you are going to pay for this. If you want to talk about socialized medicine, talk about it as socialized medicine, be upfront with our constituents. They are not dummies. In fact, they elected us to come back up here so we will speak frankly to them, so that we will talk to them. This is what it is going to cost you.

Take a look at your tallies. Just in today's Washington Post, GORE promises another \$300 billion, the Medicare program, the pharmaceutical program. Some of these are needs that we have to address. But as we begin to address them and as we begin to critique other people's programs, we ought to keep a little cost tally on the right-hand side to see if we can afford them.

It is kind of like going to the car dealership and saying all right I promised my son this car and I promised my daughter this car, my other daughter this car, my other son this car and my wife promised me this car, and I promised her that car. At some point the salesman is going to stop and say, Congressman MCINNIS, can you afford what you are promising all of this family? Are you really serious? Are you really going to deliver the money to provide these cars for your four, five children and your wife and your wife for you, or are you just talking? Are you just trying to get me excited as a salesman?

I am afraid that is what the previous hour just did. It is an effort to get people excited about this upcoming election by giving them, in my opinion, distorted and inaccurate information. That is pretty strong terminology, but do you think that the gentleman who is a pharmacist, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), the Congressman here, can fairly stand up in front of my colleagues and say that George W. Bush's plan and the Republican plan their whole intent is to destroy Medicare? Give me a break.

As I said earlier, there is nobody on this floor, nobody in an elected office, not a county commissioner, not a city councilman, not a governor, not anywhere in the country that wants to destroy Medicare; and using that kind of fear tactic on our senior citizens is unjustified.

Constructive criticism is welcome. That is exactly what this House floor is for, constructive criticism. But to come up here and patently mislead, in my opinion, is very unfortunate, and that is really frankly what gives people kind of a bad taste in their mouth about politics in this country.

Let me move on to something which I intended to speak about the entire time. My wife and I have faced it, many of our young people in this country, the young people, I am talking about the people in their 20s, the people that are going to college for an education, the young people of our country that have dreams, I am talking about the next generation in their mid-40s such as myself. That generation has been able to realize a part of their dreams, and then I am talking about the generation ahead of me that have realized their dreams, but their biggest dream is to see what they can do for the generation that is behind them or the generations that are behind them.

I cannot think of a more fundamental question in front of all of us to decide whose team you are on then to vote tomorrow. The vote we have on this House floor tomorrow is a vote to override the Presidential veto on our bill that passed this House. By the way, I think it was 65 Democrats. So some of the Democrats, not the leadership, but some of the mainstream Democrats more conservative Democrats crossed the party aisle and voted to eliminate the death tax.

The President, by the way, this year in his budget did not call for elimi-

nation of the death tax, did not call for the status quo of the death tax, in other words, keep the death tax absolutely the same. Instead, the President this year in his budget which was submitted to this Congress actually increases the death tax by \$9.5 billion. Again, the President does not eliminate the death tax. The President does not keep the death tax neutral. The President increases the tax by \$9.5 billion. No wonder he vetoed this House of Representatives' and the U.S. Senate's proposal to eliminate the death tax.

Tomorrow, every one of us is going to have an opportunity to cast our vote on that tally board up there as to whether or not we think fundamentally the death tax is a fair tax to have in this system.

Now, I have heard on the August recess, I heard some of the rhetoric coming out to justify a death tax in this country: Well, it is only for the wealthy; well, it is only just for a few people in this country. Well, it is selfish for you to think of doing away with the death tax. Every one of those defenses, every one of those items of rhetoric avoids the basic question, and the basic question is should a government based, as a democratic government of the United States is based, should it have a tax based simply on the event of a death?

It is not based on what you have earned. It is not an income tax. It is not based on a Social Security-type of tax. It is not based on a you-sell-some-land-for-a-huge-profit, a capital-gains type of tax. This tax is based strictly on the event of your death; that is the only justification for that tax. You died, the Government gets to tax you.

By the way, take a look at how this goes. Let us give you an idea who qualifies for this. Let us say you are a rancher or a farmer, and I was appalled, by the way, when I was driving in a car in my district out there in Colorado listening to the newscast about President Clinton vetoing this death tax, and I was appalled to hear some professor, I do not know where he came from, but some professor say, well, there has never been a family farm in America lost because of the death tax.

I about drove off the road. I feel like getting that person, that professor, getting him out of the ivory tower, grabbing him by his necktie and say why could you not come out to the rural parts of this country and see what this death tax does to us. Take a look at the impacts to the community and take a look at the impacts generation after generation.

You know what it takes to qualify? Let us say a young person, they are 20 years old, 25 years old, they just get out of college or they just get out of some type of technical school and they want to start a construction company; and let us say they buy on credit, they buy a truck, they buy a bulldozer, they buy a backhoe and maybe they buy some other type of equipment, say a cable layer or maybe a smaller type of

piece of equipment. The day they pay those pieces of equipment off, more likely than not, they will be in that bracket that the President calls the special privileged.

How about for farming? If you own a tractor, a combine and a few cows and your pickup truck, watch out, because you are now in the category of what the President and the Secretary of Treasury called the elite few, only those 2 percent. Not only that, as I started to point out earlier, let us say that you have an estate that is hit by the death tax, and you pay the taxes on that. So you pay them here. Let us say your father or your grandfather paid for that in 1970, then that same piece of property, although it has already been taxed, and by the way, almost all of the death tax is a tax on property that has already been taxed. You already paid income tax on it. You already paid capital gains on it. You already paid any other type of tax, with the exception of some IRAs.

What happens here? Here is property that is already taxed. It gets taxed when your grandfather died. Your grandfather, let us say, was fortunate enough to be able to pass some of it on to your father, and when your father dies, this same property that was already taxed 30 years ago gets taxed again, generation after generation. In other words, every generation that comes on to the farm, one of their highest priorities is not how do you grow better potatoes, how do we get more production out of our cattle, how do we grow better wheat, how do we do this or do that better?

□ 2200

The first question of this generation of young people that want to go into small business or want to go into a farming operations their first question is, Gosh, how do I make enough money to pay for the day when mom or dad die and I have to pay for the estate tax or I get kicked off the farm?

That is the wrong place. The United States of America should not be the country where the first question you ask is how do I pay the government taxes for the event of death? In our country, the reason we are such a great country is because the first question in history we have always asked is how can we do it better? What can we do to increase proficiency on this farm or proficiency in this small business?

Well, tomorrow we are going to get a chance, and the American public, colleagues, are going to see where you are, which side of the team you are on. Either you want a death tax, either you support the government being able to go to every citizen in this country who has been successful and qualifies. What you are supporting tomorrow if you do not vote to override Clinton, in other words if you go along with Clinton, what you are supporting is a tax on the event of death that is punitive.

Those of us, and I stand here very proudly to tell you I am going to be

one of the first votes to cast an override on the presidential veto, those of us, and I am confident we will pass it out of here, with Democrats across the party aisle, those of us who vote to eliminate the death tax stand on the other side of the team.

I have listened to some arguments, some other rhetoric that has come up, but before I get into that, let me point out something else. The rhetoric has as its base a focus on the 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 percent of the people impacted by the estate tax. Now, remember the death tax, and I should correctly call it the death tax, not estate tax, the death tax, got its beginnings in the early 1900s. It was a way to go get the robber barons, to go after who they alleged to be the robber barons, to go after the Carnegies, to go after the Rockefellers, to go after those type of families. That is why that tax was devised. Hey, let us get them on their death. Let us get that money back into the hands of the people.

Let me tell you what happens to a small community, and I will give you an example. Take a small community in any State. I live in Colorado, so take a small community in the Third Congressional District of the State of Colorado. Let us say that we have an individual there who is a young person in their twenties, and I know many of them, and so do you, colleagues, who had big dreams. As they worked through life, through a lot of hard work, through a lot of risk by the way, a lot of risk, they took risks, through a lot of risks they built a successful business in this small town. By the way, my story is based on facts. It happened in a small community in Southwestern Colorado.

Then they are successful in this business, and, unfortunately, they meet an untimely death, or even if they died in the normal course of things. What happens to the risk and to the business that they built up in that small community?

Here is what happens. If you have a business in a community, a successful individual, in this particular case that I am thinking of it was a man and wife team, they own a construction company, they built it up from scratch. They started out, they worked 16 hour days for most of their life. Up until the day probably about 3 weeks before his death, he was going to the office to work, and what happened is while they were successful in this community, and they had many years of success, they provided funding for the local church, 80 percent of the budget. They provided the majority of funding for things like charities. They provided more jobs than any other employer in town. They provided more opportunity in this small community from an economic standpoint than any other employer in town.

Well, what happened upon their death? What happened upon their death was no more support in the local community. Instead, what happens with

the death tax is that success of that individual, sure, that individual was wealthy by most of our standards, but what happens is they take the money from that individual's estate, they do not leave it in the community and say, look, we are going to require that the estate continue to distribute into this community, the monies to the local church or to the local United Way. No.

What happens is the government takes the money and transfers it out of your community, any community USA, takes it out of your community and transfers it to Washington, DC, where a government bureaucracy takes those dollars and redistributes those dollars throughout the bureaucracy.

The money that the government takes in these death tax cases does not stay in your local community. That is what rubs me wrong. Look, I do not think it is right that you go after somebody because they have been successful and they have made some money. I mean, that is the American way. But I have got a lot more sympathy for the community, which gets that money sucked out of their community, and that money is transferred to Washington, DC. That is where it is unfair.

I have gotten a number of different letters and correspondence. I want to give you some real live examples.

Let me clarify a couple of things first. First of all, as I said earlier at the beginning of my comments, my wife and I, our big dream in life, and my wife's name is Lori, our big dream in life was not have a big house, not to have a big boat, although we would like to have those things. But the fact is we have to list priorities. We did not spend a lot of money on other things like recreational equipment and things, and have no objection to those who do. But our focus was we really wanted to put money away so that our kids would at least get a chance at maybe owning a house some day.

We are not wealthy. My wife and I do not come from a lot of wealth. But, especially early in our marriage, we put money aside. Every time we got a spare penny, we did not put it in a payment for a new car, we did not remodel our house, we put our money in investments so that some day our children when they got married and were starting their young families could maybe have a down payment or maybe own a home. That was our dream.

You know what, I do not think it is a unique dream. I do not think it is a dream just limited to my wife and I. I think it is a dream that most of us on this House floor and most of the people that we represent also dream of, what can we do for our kids?

I know of no higher priority for a family than their children, and one of the focuses of planning for the future of your children is economic, and one of the economic factors is you want to try and give them some kind of opportunity, to either take over the family farm, or get a start in the family busi-

ness, or, as in my wife and my case, because we do not own a business, to at least have a little money for a down payment on a home.

That is the dream that can be trashed by your own government. Who would have ever imagined our forefathers when they wrote that Constitution and when they talked about taxes in that Constitution, that the government would tax the event of death, and, furthermore, they would take that tax from the local community whereupon the death occurred and the person resided and transfer it to the Nation's Capital to feed a very, very hungry bureaucracy?

Now, do not be kidded when people tell you, well, this is one of the tax cuts, those big tax cuts, and we just cannot afford tax cuts right now. Well, that is an argument for another day. But the reality of it is the death tax generates very little tax income revenue for this country, and you know it and I know it.

By the time you are done administering it, and by the way, the wealthiest families, including I would guess the people in the administration, once the administration's job is over in January, I would guess that most of those, including the Secretary of Treasury and the President himself, will go on to very successful and lucrative business careers, and I will bet you money, I will bet the finest dinner in Washington to anyone in here, that in a couple of years the President and the Secretary of Treasury and all the other members of his administration who are voting to keep this death tax in place will have gone out and secured the services of professional tax attorneys and CPAs and trust attorneys so they can avoid or minimize any kind of payment that they themselves say is a justified death tax.

This is nothing but a punishment. This tax is a punishment for success in our country. How can you look at our young people and say we want you to be successful, we want you to work hard, and part of your responsibility, although it seems to be inherent and human nature, part of your responsibility is to provide for your children; but, by the way, if you are too successful, or if you provide for your children a little too much, like giving them an opportunity to come on the family farm, we will punish you and we will destroy you, if that is what is necessary, to take the money that we figure you owe the government, because you died and we are going to transfer that money out to Washington, DC.

Now, you may think that I am just up here talking about hypothetical situations. The fact is I am not. I am going to spend the next few minutes giving you some real live stories.

Headline, Daily Sentinel, great newspaper, Grand Junction, Colorado. "Owner sells Brookhart's in Grand Junction and in Montrose to a company in Dallas. The pressure of estate taxes," death taxes, "has forced the

owner of Brookhart's Building Centers in Mason and Montrose Counties to sell to a Dallas lumber company, a Brookhart's official said today. Brookhart's owner of Colorado Springs said it is one of the hardest decisions his family has made in 52 years of business. Watts said the current Federal estate taxes forced his father to make this sale. In order to protect our family, in order to protect our current employees, from a forced liquidation upon the death of my father or my mother, we felt the best thing would be now to sell this company."

This letter, dated August 28, 2000, "My grandparents purchased land on the east side of Lake Washington across from Seattle in 1932. People thought they were crazy. It was a very long trip to anywhere, but they were school teachers, just back from helping build an orphanage in Alaska, and they liked the more rural lifestyle along the waterfront next to the duck hunters' cabin.

"They salvaged old bricks from a road that was being torn up, they chipped off the mortar and they built themselves a home. A few years ago grandma died and left the house and the land and some stocks and bonds to my dad, who was 68 years old at the time. It was quite a windfall, because that lakeside lot is now worth more than \$1 million, even though the house is very old and in need of new basic plumbing, wiring, et cetera.

"My dad and his wife plan to live there. Times have been tough and they have no home of their own. The question became one of economics: Would there be enough inheritance to pay the estate or the death tax bought selling that lot that had been in the family, that they had started from scratch?"

Just like many young couples today. This letter reflects 40 years from now if we have this death tax in place what a lot of our young people today that are setting out to have their dreams, and this same kind of letter will apply to those people if we do not do something about it.

"Good news. They got to keep the house. Now it is my worry. Some day I will inherit my grandparents' homestead, but I cannot imagine how we will be able to keep it in the family if we have to pay death taxes. The burden of this tax would force us to sell. Sure, we would be wealthy if we decided to sell the old house to condominium developers, but we would be more interested in preserving the place of family picnics, swims on hot summer days, and green beans fresh from the garden.

"Our family is not amongst the rich. We are middle class Americans, and we are proud of it. We believe in family heritage and in our country. But why would our country want to take away the heritage that my grandparents built one brick at a time?"

Be a hero do it for the country. Vote to override that veto that we vote on tomorrow.

Let me mention one other thing. In Colorado, I am very proud of the State

of Colorado. Obviously I am exceedingly proud of my district, the Third Congressional District. Basically the Third Congressional District covers almost all of the mountains in Colorado. It is a district geographically that is larger than the State of Florida, and we have lots of discovery in that area. A lot of people have discovered how beautiful Colorado is. So we have a lot of people that are moving into our State. We have a lot of threat to open space, open space we never thought would be threatened by development of condominiums and so on.

Do you know what is forcing a lot of that development, to those of you tomorrow who are going to support the President in keeping the death tax and imposing the death tax, and that is what your vote tomorrow will be, you will be imposing the death tax on the American people? You are directly responsible, in my opinion, for the development of much open space in Colorado, because those family farms and ranches cannot afford to keep that open space open if in fact they get hit with the death tax.

□ 2215

They have to sell it, and they are smart to sell it as soon as they can to try to avoid and minimize this death tax.

So for our environment, for our environment this death tax is damaging, and this leads me to other letters.

My name, and I will leave that out. "My family lives in a central part of Idaho. Our family's cattle ranch is 45 miles from Sun Valley. The ranch consists of 2,600 deeded acres, 700 head of cattle. My youngest brother Ross lives with and manages the ranch with my mother.

"Although I am still involved in the ranch, my husband and I also operate a small business in Ketchum. My two brothers, my sister, and I all grew up working alongside my father, my mother, and my grandfather. We worked weekends, we worked holidays, and we worked summer breaks. We moved cattle, we rode the range, and we fixed the fences.

"We didn't have a lot of material things. We didn't have a lot of material things, but we had our family. We had our land and we had our lifestyle.

"On October 5, 1993, my father was accidentally killed when his clothing got caught in farm machinery. He was 71 and he was very healthy. He worked from dawn to dusk, and he loved the land, and he loved his family. We were always a very close-knit family. The hub of our family was my father and the ranch.

"Even though my brother, my sister, and I don't live there anymore, we all go home, along with the grandchildren, to help with the seasonal work. My daughter and I take as much time off in the summer as we can and we work at our summer cow camp moving cattle. My mother puts on a lot of church and community picnics and barbecues down by the swimming hole.

"Every June our family enters the local parade with a float representing our ranch." That shows a lot of pride. "All of the other ranchers and families in the Valley do the same exact thing. Last year, the theme for the parade was the heritage ranching, mining, and logging.

"My father's death was the most devastating event that any of us could have ever gone through. The second most devastating event was sitting down with the attorney after his death. I will never forget those attorney's words, and I quote, 'There is no way you can keep this place, absolutely no way.' Still in shock from the accident, I said, 'How can this be? We own this land. We have no debt on the land. We have just lost my father, and now we are going to lose our ranch, too?'"

Our attorney proceeded to pencil out the death taxes that would be due after my mother's death, and we all sat in total shock. It had taken my grandfather and my father their entire lifetimes to build up the ranch and now we can't continue on, and the grandchildren will not have the land and the rich heritage that it provides.

"It has been 3½ years since my father's accident. We still don't know what we are going to do. We only know we will not be able to keep the ranch unless something is done with the estate tax.

"The same scenario is happening to many ranchers in our valley. Eighty percent of the ranches have been owned by the same families for two or three generations. The value of the land on these ranches has risen dramatically in the last 5 years. All of these ranchers live on modest incomes, and most of them can barely educate their children off those incomes. I am certain none of them will be able to pay the death tax."

At the same time while I am reading this letter, keep in mind that the Treasury, the Secretary of Treasury, calls it an act of selfishness to do away with this death tax. The President, the administration, this year proposed not only not doing away with it, as I mentioned earlier, not keeping it the same, but increasing it \$9 billion.

"This community will not be able to survive without the ranching community that has made it. What is happening is these ranches are being bought by wealthy absentee owners who do not run cattle and who fly in only once or twice a year. It has already happened to two neighboring ranches. Both of the owners, both second generations, were killed in accidents. Their families could not pay the death taxes and sold the ranches to wealthy Southern Californians.

"I have heard it said before that the death tax exists to redistribute wealth, to take from the rich, presumably to benefit others less fortunate. Let me tell you, from where I stand now I know that this tax accomplishes exactly the opposite. For my family, the

tax means we will not be able to continue running the ranch that has been our heritage for 60 years.

"This Congress says it is pro-family. However, I know from personal experience that the current death tax is anti-family. The death tax will force us to sell the ranch to a wealthy absentee owner who is unlikely to run cattle or keep the workers employed, or contribute to the community in a way such as my mother and my father and my grandfather have done.

"Surely if Congress does not provide relief from this tax many other families will suffer a similar fate. Ultimately, I wonder if towns like Mackee as we know it today will continue to exist. I urge you to ask yourselves," and I think this is a very pertinent paragraph, "I urge you to ask yourselves, why does this tax exist? Is it worth the great harm it has caused to my family and many others like us? If it is not worth the harm, then the tax shouldn't exist. I hope you will do everything in your power to eliminate the Federal death tax."

I have got example after example. I have a couple more here I want to talk to the Members about. But I think the message is clear: What are we doing here in America taxing death? Why do we look at death as a taxable event?

The Democrat leadership justifies this tax by saying, We are only going after the wealthy. How can they justify going after anybody based on the fact of an untimely death?

I should note how interesting it is. It is kind of like the people here on this floor who talk about public schools and how good public schools are, and oppose any kind of choice. But my understanding is there is not one of us on this House floor, there is not one of us on this House floor who send their kids to public schools in Washington, D.C. They are all in private schools or other schools, but not the public schools in Washington, D.C.

It seems somewhat hypocritical. The same thing here. There are a lot of people who support the death tax because they figured out a way around it, but the fundamental question comes back, and I think it is presented by these letters, what right do we have as Congressmen of the United States, what right does the government have to go upon its citizens and tax them because one of the citizens has died, and to tear apart family farms and ranches?

That professor from that ivory tower that commented and supported President Clinton's veto of the death tax, who said there has never been a family farm in America that has been liquidated or destroyed by the death tax, that person was born with blinders on.

I would be happy, and in fact, I would give that professor frequent flier miles to fly to Colorado and let us go visit these. Let us go up to Idaho, sit down and talk with that family, Mr. Professor. Mr. President, let us get on Air Force One. He took it to Africa, why does he not take it to Idaho? Why does

he not go talk to some of these people and ask them what the death tax is doing to their families, and the heritage of their families?

The President can use that Air Force one for a little domestic travel. Give it a try. It is very moving.

Here is another one, Derrick Roberts. This was a letter to the editor we got.

"My family has ranched in northern Colorado for 125 years. My sons are the sixth generation, the sixth generation to work this land. We want to continue, but the IRS is forcing almost all ranchers and many farmers out of business.

"The problem is death taxes. The demand for our land is very high, and 35-acre ranches are selling in this area for as high as 4,500 an acre. We have 20,000 acres. We want to keep it as open space, but the U.S. Government is making it impossible because we have to pay a 55 percent tax on the valuation of this acreage when my parents pass on.

"Ranchers are barely scraping by these days. If we were willing to develop homesites, we could stop the mining, but since we want to save the ranch, we are in trouble. The family has been able to scrape up the death taxes as each generation has died up to now." That was my earlier example.

"This time, however, I think we are done for. Our only other option is to give the ranch to a nonprofit organization, and they all want it, but they won't guarantee they will not develop it, either.

My dad is 90, so we don't have a lot of time left to decide. We are one of only two or three ranchers left around here. Our ranches have been subdivided. One of the last to go was a family that had been there as long as ours. When the old folks died, the kids borrowed money to pay the death taxes. Soon they had to start selling cattle to pay the interest. When they ran out of cattle their 18,000 to 20,000 acre place was foreclosed on and is now being developed. The family now lives on in a trailer in town and the father works as a highway flagman.

"If you want to stop sprawl, you had better ask the U.S. Government to get off the backs of family farms and ranches."

Mr. Speaker, Ron Edwards. "I am writing to bring to your attention an issue of the utmost importance to me," which was the elimination of the death tax. "I urge you to support and pass death tax repeal legislation this year." Well, Ron, we did it. We passed it, by the way, in the House chambers with bipartisan support. We had 65 Democrats join us. I hope tomorrow on this Republican legislation we have 65 Democrats that come across the aisle and join us again to override the veto. So we have passed legislation, but the President vetoed it.

"Family-owned businesses need relief from death taxes now. We are celebrating 66 years in business. My grandfather, Vic Edward, started with a fruit

and vegetable stand in 1933 at our current location, east of Fort Morgan. The business grew into a grocery store and a lawn and garden center. My father, Vic Edward, is 80 years old and in very poor health.

"No business can remain competitive in a tax regime that imposes death taxes as high as 55 percent. Our death taxes should encourage rather than discourage the perpetuation of these businesses."

Of all the letters, Mr. Speaker, that I have read on this issue, and obviously it is a big issue to me and I hope it is a big issue to Members, I cannot think of one sentence that is more pertinent and more outstanding than the sentence I just gave.

Let me repeat that sentence again: "Our tax laws should encourage rather than discourage the perpetuation of these businesses." In other words, the government should go to these farmers, should go to the young people that are starting out with their dreams, and say, we want to encourage family business to go from one generation to the next generation.

We can look at a lot of countries in this world. One of the bonds to strong families is the fact that homes and farms and small businesses have gone from one generation to the next generation to the next generation. In these countries the government encourages, not discourages, as they do in the United States, but encourages the passing from generation to generation of these family businesses.

"Being a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, I am sure you already know the urgency of the death tax repeal. The economics of the estate tax are not good at all. Family-owned businesses and their employees will continue to suffer until this unfair, unproductive, and uneconomic death tax is abolished.

"My wife, Vicky, and I are very active, and look forward to working with you and your staff to enact some commonsense legislation to preserve and promote", to preserve and promote, "our Nation's family-owned enterprises."

This is a story about a ranch in Aspen, Colorado. We all know about Aspen, which is in my district. I have all the mountain resorts in Colorado. I have Aspen, Telluride, Vail, Beaver Creek. I grew up there. My family has been in Colorado for many generations.

I remember going into Aspen when it was nothing but a coal mining town. One could buy a lot for \$600. I remember stopping in the Vail Valley and all there was was a ranch house.

What has happened is there were a lot of family farms and ranches. Because of the popularity of these communities, those families, those what we call basic salt of the earth kind of people, are seeing that their dreams of passing on their hard work to the next generation are being dashed by the tax policies of this country.

□ 2230

By the way, not a lot of countries in the world exercise this type of tax policy, but the United States does.

In Aspen, there are a lot of tales to be told with the conversion of former ranches into luxury homes or golf courses throughout this valley. Sometimes it was a simple financial decision, a choice to take advantage of soaring development values in the face of plummeting cattle prices. But for other families, the passing of a parent meant the passing of a life-style.

We have been around for a long time. The Maurin family's roots are deep in Long Capital Creek Road in Old Snowmass. For nearly a century, heritage and hard work, heritage and hard work for nearly a century were enough to sustain those that lived on that 300,000 acre stretch of land, but it all changed in 1976.

Until Dwight's father's death, each generation presided over a working cattle ranch that was both the life-blood and livelihood of our clan. His later years were lean years for Dwight's father, but the fate of the ranch was not at risk until the Internal Revenue Service showed up.

The tax bill on this ranch was to \$750,000, and what it took to pay the bill was to cut the ranch in half. No longer could the Maurin cattle migrate in winter months. It would be 10 years after cutting the ranch in half and selling off half of it, it would be 10 years of installments before the death tax could be paid.

What those taxes took was something very vital, the ability of our family to support the families by working the land that has so long been theirs. Maurin now works full time as a mechanic for the Roaring Fork School District, then helps with the ranch when he gets home at night. He does not mind the long hours he puts in.

What does get under his skin is the memory of an IRS agent overseeing his father's taxes either did not recognize that devastation was about to occur or did not care. It was just pay us, or we will seize everything. If anything is left over, we will keep it. If you cannot make ends meet on what is left, you can find work elsewhere.

We have no intention of selling the remaining 640 acres, but what happens to our daughters when we die? What choice will they have with only half of the land to graze. The ranch itself is only making enough to cover its operating costs and its annual property taxes.

It is Maurin's day job at the school district that pays the doctor bills, the car insurance, the grocery bills, and everything else. There is always hope that things will change before our daughters need to make a decision about the ranch.

But I wonder if people really think about the permanent changes that take place when a ranch is sold. It is not just a loss to the family, it ripples much wider. There are movements in

the right direction, but are they moving quickly enough? Because once it is sold to developers this ranch is gone forever.

Real quickly, "I Am a Businessman". So I am telling my colleagues this is not just families, farms and ranches.

I am a businessman. My business is all about what a small business is. I have 42 people employed, and we are in our second generation. I am all too familiar with the death tax, as my father passed away 2 years ago. My mother, my sister and I have been through the experience of paying estate taxes at 50 percent-plus rate. Let me explain how we were fortunate enough to get into this bracket.

My father left school after the 8th grade in 1938 and did odd jobs until serving for 3 years in World War II. Afterward, he purchased a small diner and built a 12-unit motel in a small town in Pennsylvania. He and mom worked 16 hours a day 7 days a week for 12 years before migrating to the restaurant supply business. That was better business. But it was not an easy task either.

I can remember him saying for many years that he hoped Monday's mail would have enough money to cover the payroll costs he had written on the previous Friday.

You can ask in this country, why would anybody start a business? There are obviously still Americans that are willing to risk everything to be in control of their lives. The satisfaction of proving that you can do better is still a motivator in our country. The key word is "risk". People are willing to take this risk, provide the jobs and tax base that makes this country grow.

Only by taxes from those who take risk does the government even exist. This is why when I see our Secretary of Treasury write about the repeal of the estate tax I can become exorcised. He seems to think that this money is the Treasury's money to dispense as it pleases.

Maybe it appears to be a simple view of fairness and equity if you spent your life in academia and never had to worry about making a payroll. But I resent like hell being told that I am selfish to want to keep what I and my family have earned and already paid taxes on.

In effect, the government is saying to businessmen, and I am skipping, by the way, some paragraphs, in effect, the government is saying to businessmen, since you worked harder and longer and were more successful, we will use your estate to pay for programs which we take political credit.

The original purpose of this death tax was to catch a handful of robber barons from the early industrial America. Now it reaches into the most productive parts of America. Is not the fact that 5 percent of our citizens now pay 50 percent of the tax bill evidence that there is more than enough progressivity in the Tax Code.

This was an article written in the Washington Post dated Friday, July

14th, 2000. I have other cases, more samples.

The key is this, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we face on this floor a very significant vote. The President of the United States of America has made a decision that the death tax in this country should stand. The President of the United States of America has submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives in his budget a proposal, not only to let the death tax stand, but to increase it by \$9.5 billion.

The President of this country has vetoed a bipartisan bill. In other words, Republicans and Democrats sent to the President a piece of legislation saying, Mr. President, enough is enough. Get rid of this death tax. It fundamentally will not alter the revenues to this country. It is not a big revenue producer. Get rid of it. The President of the United States vetoed that bill, and tomorrow the President of the United States sends up to us on this House floor his veto message, and we have the opportunity to override it.

I am confident that we in these chambers and that the Democrats will come across the aisle and that, as a team, we will stand up and be counted and say that the death tax is not justified in this country, that the role of our government should be to encourage, not discourage the passing of business or property from one generation to the next generation.

Tomorrow we will stand, and we will take that vote. I am not sure how the result is going to be in the Senate, but I hope they vote to override it, too.

During my entire term in Congress, I cannot think of something that would be more pro family, that would help preserve more open space, that just out of fundamental fairness would go back to a fair and equitable tax scheme than doing away with the death tax.

Tomorrow it is on our shoulders. No way out. If one is going to be here to vote, one is going to have to post one's vote. Do not give one's constituents some magic tale about why one voted to keep the death tax in place. One is either for elimination of it or one is not.

Tomorrow my colleagues are going to make that decision. I hope for the sake of future Americans, I hope for the sake of the young people in their mid twenties that want to make their dreams come true, for the couples like my wife and I who want to make our dreams come true and for my parents who want to pass their dreams on to the next generation, I hope for the sake of those people, for my colleagues' constituents, that my colleagues stand tall against the President and vote to override his veto.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of attending a funeral.



## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BACA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SIMPSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COBLE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

## SENATE BILLS, A JOINT RESOLUTION AND A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills, a joint resolution and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 610. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Washakie County and Big Horn County, Wyoming, to the Westside Irrigation District, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1894. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land to Park County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1936. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other National Forest System land in the State of Oregon and use the proceeds derived from the sale or exchange for National Forest System purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2020. An act to adjust the boundary of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2279. An act to authorize the addition of land to Sequoia National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2421. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing an Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in Connecticut and Massachusetts; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2998. An act to designate a fellowship program of the Peace Corps promoting the work of returning Peace Corps volunteers in underserved American communities as the "Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program"; to the Committee on International Relations.

S.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recog-

nizing the 25th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

S. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 27, 2000:

H.R. 4437. To grant to the United States Postal Service the authority to issue semipostals, and for other purposes.

On July 28, 2000:

H.R. 4576. Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

On August 8, 2000:

H.R. 1749. To designate Wilson Creek in Avery and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

H.R. 1982. To name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Rome, New York, as the "Donald J. Mitchell Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic".

H.R. 1167. To amend the Indian Self-Determination And Education Assistance Act to provide for further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3291. To provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3519. To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the AIDS epidemic.

On August 24, 2000:

H.R. 8. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phaseout the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 7, 2000, at 10 a.m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

9481. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual animal welfare enforcement report for fiscal year 1999, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2155; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9482. A letter from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, the Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Fig, Pear, Walnut, Almond, Prune, Table Grape, Peach, Plum, Apple and Stonefruit Crop Insurance Provisions—re-

ceived August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9483. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Exemption From Registration for Certain Foreign FCMS and IBs (RIN: 3038-AB46) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9484. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Exemption from Certain Part 4 Requirements for Commodity Pool Operators With Respect to Offerings to Qualified Eligible Persons and for Commodity Trading Advisors With Respect to Advising Qualified Eligible Persons (RIN: 3038-AB37) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9485. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Final Rules Concerning Amendments to Insider Trading Regulation (RIN: 3038-AB35) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9486. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Minimum Financial Requirements for Futures Commission Merchants and Introducing Brokers Amendments to the Provisions Governing Subordination Agreements Included in the Net Capital of a Futures Commission Merchant or Independent Introducing Broker (RIN: 3038-AB54) received August 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9487. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Minimum Financial Requirements for Futures Commission Merchants and Introducing Brokers Amendments to the Provisions Governing Subordination Agreements Included in the Net Capital of a Futures Commission Merchant or Independent Introducing Broker (RIN: 3038-AB54) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9488. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Spanish Pure Breed Horses from Spain [Docket No. 99-054-2] received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9489. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazelnuts Grown in Oregon and Washington; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV00-982-2 FR] received August 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9490. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Louisiana [Docket No. 99-052-1] received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9491. A letter from the Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fee Increase for Egg

Products Inspection—Year 2000 [Docket No. 99-012F] (RIN: 0583-AC71) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9492. A letter from the Associate Administrator, USDA, Fruits and Vegetables, Research and Promotion Branch, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Order; Revision of Subpart C-Referendum Procedures [FV-00-702 FR] received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9493. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Revision of Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches [Docket No. FV00-916-1 FIR] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9494. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Kiwifruit Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV00-920-3 IFR] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9495. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown on Certain Designated Counties in Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon; Modification of Handling Regulations [Docket No. FV00-945-1 FIR] received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9496. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tart Cherries in the States of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin, Decreased Assessment Rates [Docket No. FV00-930-3 FR] received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9497. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cranberries Grown in the States of Massachusetts, et al.; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV00-929-4 IFR] received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9498. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Winter Pears Grown in Oregon and Washington; Establishment of Quality Requirements for the Beurre D'Anjou Variety of Pears [Docket No. FV00-927-1 FR] received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9499. A letter from the Administrator, FSA, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Handling Payments from the Farm Service Agency (FSA) to Delinquent FSA Farm Loan Program Borrowers (RIN: 0560-AG24) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9500. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health

Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Poultry Products from Mexico Transiting the United States [Docket No. 98-094-2] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9501. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Export Certification; Heat Treatment of Solid Wood Packing Materials Exported to China [Docket No. 99-100-2] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9502. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas [Docket No. 99-077-2] (RIN: 0579-AB17) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9503. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mexican Fruit Fly Regulations; Removal of Regulated Area [Docket No. 98-084-2] received August 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9504. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oriental Fruit Fly; Removal of Quarantined Area [Docket No. 99-044-3] received August 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9505. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mexican Fruit Fly Regulations; Removal of Regulated Area [Docket No. 98-082-6] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9506. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oriental Fruit Fly; Removal of Quarantined Area [Docket No. 99-076-3] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9507. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pine Shoot Beetle; Regulated Articles [Docket No. 99-082-2] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9508. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Imported Fire Ant; Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 00-007-2] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9509. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Changes in Disease Status in Denmark Because of BSE [Docket No. 00-030-2] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9510. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health

Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change in Disease Status of Portugal Because of African Swine Fever [Docket No. 99-096-2] received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9511. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines and Tangelos Grown in Florida; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV00-905-1 FR] received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9512. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Import/Export User Fees [Docket No. 97-058-2] (RIN: 0579-AA87) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9513. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Plum Pox [Docket No. 00-034-2] received August 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9514. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Citrus Canker; Addition to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 00-036-1] received August 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9515. A letter from the Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: Income Deductions and Miscellaneous Provisions (RIN: 0584-AC81) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9516. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Avermectin; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301027; FRL-6598-8] (RIN: 2070-AB) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9517. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Carfentrazon-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301025; FRL-6597-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9518. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Diflubenzuron; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301019; FRL-6596-3] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9519. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenpropathrin; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301024; FRL-6597-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9520. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pymetrozine; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301033; FRL-6599-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9521. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Imidacloprid; Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301035; FRL-6736-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9522. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Sodium Chlorate; Extension of Exemption from Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301031; FRL-6599-3] (RIN: 2070-AB) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9523. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Zinc Phosphide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301029; FRL-6598-9] (RIN: 2070-AB) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9524. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Propiconazole; Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301036; FRL-6737-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9525. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Mancozeb; Pesticide Tolerance Technical Correction [OPP-301028; FRL-6736-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9526. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Coumaphos; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301039; FRL-6738-3] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9527. A letter from the Regulatory Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fosetyl-Al; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301032; FRL-6599-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9528. A letter from the Regulatory Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Acibenzolar-S-Methyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301037; FRL-6737-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9529. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Glyphosate; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301034; FRL-6736-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9530. A letter from the Regulatory Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Dimethenamid; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301038; FRL-6738-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9531. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Buprofezin (2-Tert-butylimonp-3-iso-

propyl -5-phenyl-1, 3, 5-thiadiazinan-4-one); Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-301040; FRL-6740-1] (RIN: 2070-AB) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9532. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Department's final rule—Farm Loan Programs Account Servicing Policies—Servicing Shared Appreciation Agreements (RIN: 0560-AF78) received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9533. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request to make available appropriations totaling \$2,600,000 in budget authority for the Department of Health and Human Services' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and designate the amount made available as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107; (H. Doc. No. 106-286); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9534. A letter from the the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a cumulative review of the rescissions and deferrals for fiscal year 2000, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685; (H. Doc. No. 106-285); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9535. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting CBO's Sequestration Update Report for Fiscal Year 2001, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. section 904(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

9536. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting notification of the President's intent to exempt all military personnel accounts from sequester for FY 2001, if a sequester is necessary; to the Committee on Appropriations.

9537. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the request and availability of funds pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; (H. Doc. No. 106-278); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9538. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a Department of Defense budget request pursuant to Title IX of H.R. 4576, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2001; (H. Doc. No. 106-283); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9539. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the request and availability of funds in accordance with Public Law 104-208, the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997; (H. Doc. No. 106-284); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9540. A letter from the The President Of The United States, transmitting a funding request for the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Wildlife Fire Management; (H. Doc. No. 106-289); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9541. A letter from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Commander of Willow Grove Air Reserve Station (ARS), Pennsylvania, has conducted a comparison study to reduce the cost of operating the Base Operating Support (BOS), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9542. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 2001, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 115(b)(3); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9543. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Repeal of Reporting Requirements Under Public Law 85-804 [DFARS Case 2000-D016] received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9544. A letter from the Alternate OSD, Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Enhancement of Dental Benefits under the TRICARE Retiree Dental Program—received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9545. A letter from the Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Expansion of Department Eligibility for TRICARE Retiree Dental Program—received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9546. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, OUSD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Transportation Acquisition Policy [DFARS Case 99-D009] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9547. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, OUSD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; North American Industry Classification System [DFARS Case 2000-D015] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9548. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Construction and Service Contracts in Non-contiguous States [DFARS Case 99-D308] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9549. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contract Drawings, Maps, and Specifications [DFARS Case 99-D025] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9550. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, OUSD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Mentor-Protégé Program Improvements [DFARS Case 99-D307] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9551. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, OUSD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Special Procedures for Negotiation of Construction Contracts [DFARS Case 2000-D010] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9552. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pollution Control and Clean Air and Water [DFARS Case 2000-D004] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9553. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list of Lieutenant General David H. Ohle, United States Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9554. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of Lieutenant General on the retired list of Lieutenant General Robert F. Foley, United States Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9555. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of Lieutenant General of the retired list of Lieutenant General Michael S. Davidson, Jr., United States Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9556. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list of Lieutenant General Tad J. Oelstrom, United States Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9557. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list of Lieutenant General Joe N. Ballard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9558. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of admiral on the retired list of Admiral Harold W. Gehman, Jr., United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9559. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list of Vice Admiral Lee F. Gunn, United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9560. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list of Vice Admiral Herbert A. Browne, Jr., II, United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9561. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of General on the retired list of General Charles E. Wilhelm, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9562. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list of Lieutenant General James M. Link, United States Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9563. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the approved retirement and advancement to the grade of Lieutenant General on the retired list of Lieutenant General John E. Rhodes, United States Marine Corps, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9564. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Turkey, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9565. A letter from the Deputy Legal Counsel, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) Inviting Applications for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Program—Intermediary Component [Billing Code 4810-70-P] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9566. A letter from the Deputy Legal Counsel, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final

rule—Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) Inviting Applications for the Community Development Financial Institutions Program—Core Component [Billing Code 4810-70-P] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9567. A letter from the Deputy Legal Counsel, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Community Development Financial Institutions Program (RIN: 1505-AA71) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9568. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations—Exemptions from the Requirement to Report Transactions in Currency—Interim Rule (RIN: 1506-AA23) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9569. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Initiation of Civil Money Penalty Action for Failing To Disclose Lead-Based Paint Hazards: Amendments Concerning Official To Initiate Action [Docket No. FR-4609-F-01] (RIN: 2501-AC74) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9570. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Public Housing Agency (PHA) Plan: Streamlined Plans [Docket No. FR-4420-F-09] (RIN: 2577-AB89) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9571. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Venezuela, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9572. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Brazil, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9573. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to the Russian Federation, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9574. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Algeria, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9575. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to the Republic of Algeria, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9576. A letter from the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the annual report on the subject of retail fees and services of depository institutions, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1811 nt.; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9577. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Loan Interest Rates—received August

9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9578. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB Cost Estimate For Pay-As-You-Go Calculations; to the Committee on the Budget.

9579. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB Cost Estimate For Pay-As-You-Go Calculations; to the Committee on the Budget.

9580. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel, Special Education & Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Notice of Final Competitive Preferences for Fiscal Year 2001 for the Rehabilitation Long-Term Training and Rehabilitation Long-Term Training and Rehabilitation Continuing Education Programs—received August 30, 2000, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9581. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Special Education & Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9582. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits—received August 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9583. A letter from the Department of Energy, transmitting the Energy Information Administration's Annual Report to Congress 1999, pursuant to Public Law 89-448, section 3(a) (80 Stat. 201); Public Law 95-91, section 302 (91 Stat. 578); to the Committee on Commerce.

9584. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's fourth annual report to Congress summarizing evaluation activities related to the Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children and Their Families Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300X-4(g); to the Committee on Commerce.

9585. A letter from the Director, Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Solicitation of Applications for the Minority Business Development Center (MBDC) Program [Docket No. 000724217-0217-01] (RIN: 0640-ZA08) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9586. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Field Integration, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Deactivation Implementation Guide [DOE G 430.1-3] received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9587. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fire Protection Design Criteria [DOE STD-1066-99] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9588. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Radiological Control [DOE-STD-1098-99] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9589. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Safeguards and Security, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Protective Force Program Manual [DOE M 473.2-2] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9590. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Safeguards and Security, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Protective Force Program [DOE O 473.2] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9591. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Listing of Color Additives for Coloring Sutures; D&C Violet No. 2 [Docket No. 99C-1455] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9592. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Application Deadline for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant Program (RIN: 0930-AA04) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9593. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Secondary Direct Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption; Correction [Docket No. 00F-0786] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9594. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cold, Cough, Allergy, Bronchodilator, and Antiasthmatic Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Amendments of Final Monograph for OTC Antitussive Drug Products [Docket No. 76N-052T] (RIN: 0910-AA01) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9595. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medical Devices; Anesthesiology Devices to Relieve Upper Airway Obstruction; Correction [Docket No. 00P-1117] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9596. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Luminescent Zinc Sulfide [Docket No. 97C-0415] received August 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9597. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Calcium Disodium EDTA and Disodium EDTA [Docket No. 00F-0119] received August 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9598. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—New Animal Drug Applications; Sheep as a Minor Species [Docket No. 99N-2151] received August 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9599. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Topical Otic Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Products for Drying Water-Clogged Ears; Amendment of Monograph; Lift of Partial Stay of Effective Date [Docket No. 77N-334S] (RIN: 0910-A01) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9600. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Gastroenterology and Urology Devices; Reclassification of the Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripter [Docket No. 98N-1134] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9601. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Control of Communicable Diseases; Apprehension and Detention of Persons With Specific Diseases; Transfer of Regulations [Docket No. 00N-1317] received August 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9602. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Consumer Information Regulations; Uniform Tire Quality Grading Standards [Docket No. NHTSA-99-6019] (RIN: 2127-AH82) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9603. A letter from the Attorney, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Relocation of Standard Time Zone Boundary in the State of Kentucky [OST Docket No. OST-99-5843] (RIN: 2105-AC80) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9604. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Drinking Water State Revolving Funds [FRL-6846-5] (RIN: 2040-AD20) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9605. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Amendments to Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Monitoring Requirements [AD-FRL-6846-6] (RIN: 2060-AG22) received August 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9606. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Emissions of Air Pollution from 2004 and Later Model Year Heavy-Duty Highway Engines and Vehicles; Revision of Light-Duty On-Board Diagnostics Requirements [AMS-FRL-6846-4] (RIN: 2060-AI12) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9607. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Federal Plan Requirements for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators Constructed on or Before June 20, 1996 [AD-FRL-6848-9] (RIN: 2060-AI25) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9608. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; Approval of Expansion of State Program Under Section 112(I);

State of Colorado [CO-001a; FRL-6851-2] received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9609. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Approval of Revisions to Volatile Organic Compounds Regulations [PA156-4104a; FRL-6847-3] received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9610. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—OMB Approvals Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment [FRL-6846-8] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9611. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the report on Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program, mandated under the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996; to the Committee on Commerce.

9612. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pharmaceuticals Production [FRL-6855-1] (RIN: 2060-AJ17) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9613. A letter from the Regulatory Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Maintenance Plan and Designation of Area for Air Quality Planning Purposes for Carbon Monoxide; State of Arizona [AZ072-0085C; FRL-6852-6] received August 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9614. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Oregon [Docket No. OR-84-7299a; FRL-6858-1] received August 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9615. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Major Stationary Sources of Nitrogen Oxides in the Houston/Galveston, Beaumont/Port Arthur, and Dallas/Fort Worth Ozone Nonattainment Areas [TX-122-1-7451a; FRL-6860-3] received August 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9616. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 240-0254; FRL-6856-4] received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9617. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions; Group IV Polymers and Resins [AD-FRL-6858-5] (RIN: 2060-AH47) received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9618. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Georgia; Approval of Revisions for a Transportation Control Measure

[GA54-200025; FRL-6865-8] received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9619. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Michigan [MI43-7283; FRL-6851-5] received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9620. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Use of Alternative Analytical Test Methods in the Reformulated Gasoline Program [FRL-6855-8] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9621. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Maryland; Control of Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators [MD-103-3055a; FRL-6862-4] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9622. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds, Transfer Operations, Loading and Unloading of Volatile Organic Compounds [TX-116-1-7437a; FRL-6862-5] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9623. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation; New Jersey; Nitrogen Oxides Budget and Allowance Trading Program [Region II Docket No. NJ36-2-213, FRL-6860-1] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9624. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 217-024B; FRL-6852-5] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9625. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Control of Iron and Steel Production Installations [MD008/052-3052; FRL-6845-8] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9626. A letter from the Chief, Terrorism and Violent Crime Section, Criminal Division, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Accidental Release Prevention Requirements; Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(7); Distribution of Off-Site Consequence Analysis Information (RIN: 2050-AE80) (RIN: 1105-AA70) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9627. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Federal-State Board on Universal Service [CC Docket No. 96-45] Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carriers Association, Inc. [CC Docket No. 97-

21] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9628. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Auction Expenditures Report for Fiscal Year 1999; to the Committee on Commerce.

9629. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Albany, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 99-319; RM-9756] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9630. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Triennial Report to Congress on market, entry barriers in the telecommunications industry; to the Committee on Commerce.

9631. A letter from the Special Assistant, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Parts 1, 21 and 74 to Enable Multipoint Distribution Service and Instructional Television Fixed Service Licensees to Engage in Fixed Two-Way Transmissions [MM Docket 97-217] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9632. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Common Carrier Bureau, Accounting Policy Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service [CC Docket No. 96-45] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9633. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Common Carrier Bureau, Accounting Policy Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service [CC Docket No. 96-45] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9634. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Boulder City, Nevada, Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City, Kingman, Dolan Springs, and Mohave Valley, Arizona, and Ludlow, California) [MM Docket No. 99-271; RM-9696; RM-9800] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9635. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Pacific Junction, Iowa) [MM Docket No. 99-50; RM-9425] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9636. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Scappoose and Tillamook, Oregon) [MM Docket No. 99-276; RM-9702] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9637. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Stratford and LINCOLN, New Hampshire) [MM Docket No. 99-84; RM-9501; RM-9594] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9638. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Elberton and Lavonia, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 99-343; RM-9750] In re Application of Waves of Mercy Productions, Inc. Pendergrass, Georgia [BPED-19990630MB] For Construction Permit for New Noncommercial Educational FM Station—received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9639. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Fountain Green and Levan, Utah) [MM Docket No. 99-222; RM-9602; RM-9789] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9640. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Minerva, New York) [MM Docket No. 99-345 RM-9782] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9641. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Mason, Menard and Fredericksburg, Texas) [MM Docket No. 99-215 RM-9337, RM-9892] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9642. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Hayward, Wisconsin) [MM Docket No. 00-23; RM-9819] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9643. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Saint Regis, Montana) [MM Docket No. 99-225; RM-9635] received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9644. A letter from the Associate Chief, WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Reorganization and Revision of Parts 1, 2, 21, and 94 of the Rules to Establish a New Part 101 Governing Terrestrial Microwave Fixed Radio Services [WT Docket No. 94-148] Amendment of Part 21 of the Commission's Rules for the Domestic Public Fixed Radio Services [CC Docket No. 93-2] McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc. Petition for Rule Making [RM-7861] Amendment of Part 101 of the Commission's Rules to Streamline Processing of Microwave Applications in the Wireless Telecommunications Services [WT Docket No. 00-19] Telecommunications Industry Association Petition for Rulemaking [RM-9418] Received August 25, to the Committee on Commerce.

9645. A letter from the Assoc. Bureau Chief/Wireless Telecommunications, WTB/CWD/Policy & Rules Branch, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment to the Commission's Rules Regarding a Plan for Sharing the Costs of Microwave Relocation [WT Docket No. 95-157 RM-8643] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.



9646. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of the Commission's Rules Regarding Multiple Address Systems [WT Docket No. 97-81] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9647. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Keesville and Dannemora, New York) [MM Docket No. 99-285, RM-9717, RM-9808] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9648. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Angel Fire, Chama, Taos, New Mexico) [MM Docket No. 99-116 RM-9536] received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9649. A letter from the Association Bureau Chiefs, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, PSPWD, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—The Development of Operational, Technical and Spectrum Requirements For Meeting Federal, State and Local Public Safety Agency Communication Requirements Through the Year 2010 [WT Docket No. 96-86] Establishment of Rules and Requirements For Priority Access Service—received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9650. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Optional Certificate and Abandonment Procedures for Applications for New Service Under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act [Docket No. RM00-5-000; Order No. 615] received August 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9651. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Depreciation Accounting [Docket No. RM99-7-000; Order No. 618] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9652. A letter from the Secretary, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Trade Regulation Rule on Care Labeling of Textile Wearing Apparel and Certain Piece Goods—received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9653. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Medical Use of Byproduct Material; Policy Statement, Revision—received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9654. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Corporate Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Financial Statements and Periodic Reports For Related Issuers and Guarantors [Release Nos. 33-7878; 34-43124; International Series No. 1229; FR-55; File No. S7-7-99] (RIN: 3235-AH52) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9655. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Office of General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Selective Disclosure and Insider Trading [Release Nos. 33-7881, 34-

43154, IC-24599, File No. S7-31-99] (RIN: 3235-AH82) received August 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9656. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Market Regulation, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Unlisted Trading Privileges [Release No. 34-43217; File No. S7-29-99] (RIN: 3235-AH85) received August 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9657. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 2000, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 106-279); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

9658. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 of August 2, 1990, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 106-280); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

9659. A letter from the Lieutenant General, Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to Spain (Transmittal No. 07-00), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

9660. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 14-00 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval to conclude Amendment 1 to the Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretary of Defense of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Concerning Counterterrorism Research and Development, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

9661. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 11-00 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval to conclude the agreement between the US and Germany concerning In-Service Support of the Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) Guided Weapon System, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

9662. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 10-00 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval to conclude Amendment 5 to the 76/62 Oto Melara Compact Gun (OMCG) Cooperative Support Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

9663. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 12-00 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval for the Agreement concerning the NATO Transatlantic Advances Radar (NATAR) Project, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

9664. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting Progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period June 1 to July 31, 2000, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

9665. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the President's bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem, covering the period April 1 to May 31, 2000, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

9666. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification of his declaration continuing the national emergency regarding export control regulations, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1621(a); (H. Doc. No. 106-282); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

9667. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

9668. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

9669. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed on continued U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia; (H. Doc. No. 106-281); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

9670. A letter from the Program Manager, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Implementation of the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition [T.D. ATF-426] (RIN: 1512-AC01) received June 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

9671. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a notification, pursuant to Section 42(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, that the Government of Egypt has requested that the United States Government permit the use of Foreign Military Financing for the sale and limited coproduction of 120mm training ammunition; to the Committee on International Relations.

9672. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Schedule of Fees for Consular Services, Department of State and Overseas Embassies and Consulates—received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

9673. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning compliance by the Government of Cuba with the U.S.-Cuba Migration Accords of September 9, 1994, and May 2, 1995; to the Committee on International Relations.

9674. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a periodic report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, on the U.S. military forces supporting the International Force East Timor (INTERFET); (H. Doc. No. 106-288); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

9675. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13-375, "Fiscal Year 2001 Budget Support Act of 2000"—received August 9, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9676. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Current Status of the Contract for the District's Consolidated Real Property Inventory System," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9677. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report



entitled "Review of Metropolitan Police Department Vehicles Purchased during Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9678. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Statutory Audit of Advisory Neighborhood Commission 4C for the Period October 1, 1995 through September 30, 1999," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9679. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting List of all reports issued or released by the GAO in June 2000, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9680. A letter from the Investing Manager, Treasury Division, Army and Air Force Exchange Service, transmitting transmitting the annual report disclosing the financial condition of the Retirement Plan and Annual Report as required by Public Law 95-595, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9681. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9682. A letter from the Chairman, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the Fair Act of 1998 Commercial Activities Inventory, in accordance with Public Law 105-270; to the Committee on Government Reform.

9683. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions and Deletions—received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9684. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions—received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9685. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions and Deletions—received August 17, 2000; to the Committee on Government Reform.

9686. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions and Deletions—received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9687. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions—received August 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9688. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on General Accounting Office Employees detailed to congressional committees as of July 14, 2000; to the Committee on Government Reform.

9689. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments and Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements

with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations (RIN: 0503-AA16) received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9690. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Public Information, Freedom of Information and Privacy (RIN: 0651-AB21) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9691. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, Department of Energy, transmitting notification of intent to enter into a three-year extension to contract DE-AC22-96EW96405 with MSE Technology Applications, Incorporated (MSE-TA) using other competitive procedures; to the Committee on Government Reform.

9692. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of the Privacy Act of 1974 [Docket No. FR-4575-F-03] (RIN: 2508-AA11) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9693. A letter from the Management Analyst, Department of Justice, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9694. A letter from the Director, Employee Benefits/Payroll/HRIS, Farm Credit District, transmitting transmitting the annual report disclosing the financial condition of the Retirement Plan and Annual Report as required by Public Law 95-595, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9695. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of General Counsel & Legal Policy, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule—Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch; Definition of Compensation for Purposes of Prohibition on Acceptance of Compensation in Connection with Certain Teaching, Speaking and Writing Activities (RIN: 3209-AA04) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9696. A letter from the Director, Workforce Compensation and Performance Service, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Cost-of-Living Allowances (Nonforeign Areas); Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (RIN: 3206-AJ15) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9697. A letter from the Director, Workforce Compensation and Performance Service, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Cost-of-Living Allowances (Nonforeign Areas); Honolulu, HI (RIN: 3206-AI38) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9698. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Pay Administration; Back Pay; Holidays; and Physicians' Comparability Allowances (RIN: 3206-AI61) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9699. A letter from the Director, Employment Service, Workforce Restructuring Office, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Career Tran-

sition Assistance for Surplus and Displaced Federal Employees (RIN: 3206-AI39) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9700. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Prevailing Rate Systems; Miscellaneous Changes to Certain Federal Wage System Wage Areas (RIN: 3206-AJ21) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9701. A letter from the Director, WCPS/OCA/SWSD, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Prevailing Rate Systems; Abolishment of the Philadelphia, PA, Special Wage Schedule for Printing Positions (RIN: 3206-AJ22) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

9702. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting the report of the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 139; to the Committee on House Administration.

9703. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 1999 Annual Report for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1211(f), 1267(g), and 1295; to the Committee on Resources.

9704. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Engineering and Operations Division, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf-Subpart O-Well Control and Production Safety Training (RIN: 1010-AC41) received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9705. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Migratory Bird Permits; Determination That the State of Delaware Meets Federal Falconry Standards (RIN: 1018-AF93) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9706. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—West Virginia Regulatory Program [WV-085-FOR] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9707. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land & Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Leasing of Solid Minerals Other Than Coal and Oil Shale [WO-320-1990-01-24 A] (RIN: 1004-AC49) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9708. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Migratory Bird Hunting; Final Frameworks for Early-Season Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations (RIN: 1018-AG08) received August 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9709. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Migratory Bird Hunting; Early Seasons and Bag and Possessions Limits for Certain Migratory Game Birds in the Contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (RIN: 1018-AG08) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9710. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Bering Sea Subarea [Docket No. 000211040-0040-01; I.D. 072800A] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9711. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 072400C] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9712. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish by Vessels Using Trawling Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 990304062-9062-02; I.D. 072400B] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9713. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 000211040-0040-01; I.D. 072000A] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9714. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Domestic Fisheries Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Quarter 3 Period [Docket No. 000119014-0137-02; I.D. 071800B] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9715. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS); Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Specifications and HMS Regulatory Amendment [Docket No. 000515139-0203-02; I.D. 041200D] (RIN: 0648-A003) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9716. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 072500A] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9717. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-1] received August 1, 2000, pur-

suant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9718. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Other Rockfish in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 072500D] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9719. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 072500C] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9720. A letter from the Under Secretary, Ocean and Atmosphere, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the annual report of the Coastal Zone Management Fund for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fiscal year 1999, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1456a(b)(3); to the Committee on Resources.

9721. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Scup Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Summer Period [Docket No. 000119014-0137-02; I.D. 072600E] received August 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9722. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries off the West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Trip Limit Adjustments [Docket No. 991223347-9347; I.D. 071200C] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9723. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Spiny Dogfish Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Period 1 [Docket No. 000426114-0114-01; I.D. 072600D] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9724. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Connecticut [Docket No. 000119014-0137-02; I.D. 072400E] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9725. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Arrowtooth Flounder in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 073100A] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9726. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Ma-

rine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 073100B] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9727. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [I.D. 061500D] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9728. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [I.D. 072100C] received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9729. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Pelagic Longline Management [Docket No. 991210332-0212-02; I.D. 110499B] (RIN: 0648-AM79) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9730. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Closure of Critical Habitat Pursuant to a Court Order [Docket No. 991228352-0229-04; I.D. 080800A] (RIN: 0648-A044) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9731. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Areas 620 and 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 991228352-0012-02; I.D. 081800B] received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9732. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Allocation of Pacific Cod Among Vessels Using Hook-and-line or Pot Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 000511130-0237-02 I.D. 032900C] (RIN: 0648-AN25) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9733. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery off the Southern Atlantic States; Amendment 12 [Docket No. 000502120-0215-02; I.D. 041000E] (RIN: 0648-AN39) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9734. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of

the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Framework Adjustment 35 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan [Docket No. 000803226-0226-01; I.D. 070500D] (RIN: 0648-AO15) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9735. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries Service, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shallow-water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 08100C] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9736. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Red Snapper Management Measures [Docket No. 000810231-0231-01; I.D. 042400I] (RIN: 0648-AM04) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9737. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Fisheries; Vessel Monitoring Systems [Docket No. 981216308-9124-02; I.D. 040500B] (RIN: 0648-AJ67) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9738. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [I.D. 080300A] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9739. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No. 970930235-8028-02; I.D. 082300B] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9740. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Deep-water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 000211039-0039-01; I.D. 082200A] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9741. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering the six months ended December 31, 1999, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9742. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Office's final rule—Changes to Implement the Patent Business Goals [Docket No. 980826226-0202-03] (RIN: 0651-AA98) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9743. A letter from the General Counsel, Executive Office for Immigration Review,

Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Professional Conduct for Practitioners—Rules and Procedures [EOIR No. 112F; A.G. Order No. 2309-2000] (RIN: 1125-AA13) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9744. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Environmental Impact Review Procedures for the VOI/TIS Grant Program [OJP(OJP)-1277] (RIN: 1121-AA52) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9745. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Enforcement Policy, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Attestations by Facilities Temporarily Employing H-1C Non-immigrant Aliens as Registered Nurses (RIN: 1205-AB27) received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9746. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Documentation of Immigrants and Non-immigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended—Change in Procedures for Payment of Immigrant Visa Fees [Public Notice 3377] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9747. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended—Waiver of Nonimmigrant Visa Fees for Members of Observer Missions to the United Nations—received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9748. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended—Addition of Department of Labor for Approval of Certain Nonimmigrant Petitions—received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9749. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's Twenty-Second Annual Report to Congress pursuant to section 7A of the Clayton Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 18a(j); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9750. A letter from the Director, Office of General Counsel & Legal Policy, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule—Exemption Under 18 U.S.C. 208(b) (2) for Financial Interests of Non-Federal Government Employers in the Decennial Census (RIN: 3209-AA09) received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9751. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director, Patent and Trademark Office, transmitting the Office's final rule—Revision of Patent Fees for Fiscal Year 2001 (RIN: 0651-AB01) received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9752. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director, Patent and Trademark Office, transmitting the Office's final rule—Request for Continued Examination Practice and Changes to Provisional Application Practice (RIN: 0651-AB13) received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9753. A letter from the Chair, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the

1999 annual report of the activities of the Commission, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 997; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9754. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30120; Amdt. No. 2001] received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9755. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30121; Amdt. No. 2002] received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9756. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Stemme GmbH & Co. KG Models S10-V and S10-VT Sailplanes [Docket No. 99-CE-25-AD; Amendment 39-11832; AD 2000-15-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9757. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-335-AD; Amendment 39-11810; AD 2000-14-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9758. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10, -15, -30, and -40 Series Airplanes; Model MD-10-10F and MD-10-30F Series Airplanes; and KC-10A (Military) Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-288-AD; Amendment 39-11820; AD 2000-14-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9759. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-64-AD; Amendment 39-11821; AD 2000-14-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9760. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-200, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-103-AD; Amendment 39-11823; AD 2000-14-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9761. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Short Brothers Model SD3-60 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-12-AD; Amendment 39-11818; AD 2000-14-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9762. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Harbour Town Fireworks Display, Calibogue Sound, Hilton Head, SC [CGD07-00-062] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9763. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Manchester Fourth of July Fireworks, Manchester, Massachusetts [CGD1-00-157] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9764. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations, Seafair Blue Angels Performance, Lake Washington, WA [CGD13-00-022] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9765. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—United States Army Bridge Exercise across the Arkansas River [COTF Memphis, TN Regulation 00-014] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9766. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: USS JOHN F. KENNEDY, Boston Harbor, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-00-130] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9767. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Gastineau Channel, Juneau, AK [COTF Southeast Alaska 00-005] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9768. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: New York Harbor, Western Long Island Sound, East and Hudson Rivers Fireworks [CGD01-00-004] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9769. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-30-AD; Amendment 39-11829; AD 2000-14-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9770. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Models AT-501, AT-502, and AT-501A Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-40-AD; Amendment 39-11837; AD 2000-14-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9771. A letter from the Acting Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone: Dignitary Arrival/Departure and United Nations Meetings, New York, NY [CGD01-00-146] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9772. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety and Security Zones: Presidential Visit, Martha's Vineyard, MA [CGD01-00-190] (RIN: 2115-AA97A) received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9773. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Temporary Regulations: OPSAIL 2000, Port of New London, CT [CGD01-99-203] (RIN: 2115-AA98, AA84, AE46) received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9774. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Staten Island Fireworks, Arthur Kill [CGD01-00-015] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9775. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulation for San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico [COTF San Juan 00-005] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9776. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-151-AD; Amendment 39-11831; AD 2000-15-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9777. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, -200, -300, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-88-Ad; Amendment 39-1748; AD 2000-10-23] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9778. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 727 Series Airplanes Modified in Accordance with Valsan Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) SA4363NM [Docket No. 2000-NM-248-AD; Amendment 39-11838; AD 90-15-12R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9779. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E airspace, North Bend, OR [Airspace Docket No. 99-ANM-12] received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9780. A letter from the Attorney, RSPA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. RSPA-99-6213 (HM-218)] (RIN: 2137-AD16) received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9781. A letter from the ACC for General Law, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—State Highway Safety Data and Traffic

Records Improvements [Docket No. NHTSA-98-4532] (RIN: 2127-AH43) received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9782. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Models AT-501, AT-502, and AT-502A Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-40-AD; Amendment 39-11837; AD 2000-14-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9783. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Atwood, KS; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 00-ACE-19] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9784. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Restricted Area R-3302 Savanna, IL [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9785. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-162 [Airspace Docket No. 00-AEA-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9786. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E airspace; Wenatchee, WA [Airspace Docket No. 00-ANM-07] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9787. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace, Englewood, CO [Airspace Docket No. 00-ANM-01] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9788. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Washington, MO [Airspace Docket No. 00-ACE-24] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9789. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace; Chicago, Aurora Municipal Airport, IL; and modification of Class E Airspace; Chicago, Aurora Municipal Airport, IL [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-15] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9790. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace; Gary, IN; and modification of Class E Airspace; Gary, IN [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-16] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9791. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Marquette, MI [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-02] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9792. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of Jet Route J-151 (RIN: 2120-AA 66) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9793. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace; Boca Raton, FL [Airspace Docket No. 00-ASO-22] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9794. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Minneapolis, Crystal Airport, MN Correction [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-10] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9795. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Ionia, MI [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-13] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9796. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Greenwood/ Wonder Lake, IL [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-12] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9797. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; SHELBYVILLE, IN [Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-11] received August 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9798. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Elkhart, KS [Airspace Docket No. 00-ACE-22] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9799. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace; Kissimmee, FL [Airspace Docket No. 00-ASO-23] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9800. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace; Oak Grove, NC [Airspace Docket No. 00-ASO-24] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9801. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. TFE731-2, -3, -4, and -5 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 99-NE-10-AD; Amendment 39-11841; AD 2000-15-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9802. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas

Model DC-8 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-100-AD; Amendment 39-11843; AD 2000-15-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9803. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10, -10F, -15, -30, -30F (KC-10A and KDC-10 Military), -40, and -40F Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-211-AD; Amendment 39-11834; AD 2000-15-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9804. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-214-AD; Amendment 39-11835; AD 2000-15-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9805. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-215-AD; Amendment 39-11836; AD 2000-15-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9806. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 407 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-10-AD; Amendment 39-11827; AD 2000-14-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9807. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McCauley Propeller Model 4HFR34C653/L106FA-0 [Docket No. 2000-NE-17-AD; Amendment 39-11842; AD 2000-15-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9808. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S-76 Series Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-26-AD; Amendment 39-11861; AD 2000-11-52] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9809. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 430 Helicopters [Docket No. 99-SW-84-AD; Amendment 39-11860; AD 2000-16-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9810. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Inc.-manufactured Model HH-1K, TH-1F, TH-1L, UH-1A, UH-1B, UH-1E, UH-1F, UH-1H, UH-1L, and UH-1P; and Southwest Florida Aviation SW204, SW204HP, SW205, and SW205A-1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-01-AD; Amendment 39-11854; AD 2000-15-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9811. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA-365N, N1, and AS-365N2, N3 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-09-AD; Amendment 39-11852; AD 2000-15-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9812. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-331-AD; Amendment 39-11769; AD 2000-11-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9813. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Payroll and Related Expenses of Public Employees; General Administration and Other Overhead; and Cost Accumulation Centers and Distribution Methods (RIN: 2125-AE74) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9814. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Temporary Matching Fund Waiver (RIN: 2125-AE76) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9815. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—General Rulemaking Procedures [Docket No. FAA 1999-6622; Amendment No. 11-46] (RIN: 2120-AG95) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9816. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Eighth Coast Guard District Annual Marine Events [CGD 08-99-066] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9817. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—SAFETY ZONE REGULATIONS; Guayanilla Bay, Guayanilla, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan 00-059] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9818. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Bayou Boeuf, LA [CGD08-00-017] received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9819. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, mile 739.2, Jacksonville, FL [CGD 07-00-066] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9820. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law,

USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Elizabeth River, NJ [CGD01-00-194] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 17, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9821. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Chesapeake Challenge, Patapsco River, Baltimore, Maryland [CGD05-00-032] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9822. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Traffic Separation Schemes: Off San Francisco, in the Santa Barbara Channel, in the Approaches to Los Angeles-Long Beach, California [USCG-1999-5700] (RIN: 2115-AF84) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9823. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Harlem River, NY [CGD01-00-205] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9824. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30149; Amdt. No. 2004] received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9825. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions to Digital Flight Data Recorder Requirements for Airbus Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2000-7830; Amendment Nos. 121-278 & 125-34] (RIN: 2120-AH08) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9826. A letter from the Attorney, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Open Container Laws [Docket No. NHTSA-99-4493] (RIN: 2127-AH41) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9827. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Seaway Regulations and Rules: Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. SLSDC 2000-7543] (RIN: 2135-AA11) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9828. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Fireworks Display, Hudson River, Pier 84, NY [CGD01-00-204] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9829. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton, VA [CGD05-00-035] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9830. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—SAFETY ZONE: McArdle (Meridian Street) Bridge, Chelsea River, Chelsea, Massachusetts [CGD01-00-203] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9831. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Westchester Creek, Bronx River, and Hutchinson River, NY [CGD01-99-070] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9832. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Gowanus Canal, NY [CGD01-99-067] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9833. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Newtown, Creek, Dutch Kills, English Kills and their tributaries, NY [CGD01-99-069] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9834. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations: Tampa Bay, Florida [COTP Tampa 00-061] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9835. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Policy on the Safety of Railroad Bridges [Docket No. RST-94-3, Notice No. 2] received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9836. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Fitness Procedures [Docket No. FMCSA-99-5467 (Formerly Docket No. FHWA-99-5467)] (RIN: 2126-AA42 (Formerly RIN: 2125-AE56)) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9837. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Identification of Approved and Disapproved Elements of the Great Lakes Guidance Submission From the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and Final Rule [FRL-6846-3] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9838. A letter from the Small Business Advocacy Chair, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fiscal Year 2001 Chesapeake Bay Program Activity Grants: Request for Proposals and Guidelines and Application Package—received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9839. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Effluent Limitations Guidelines, Pretreatment Standards, New Source Performance Standards for the Centralized Waste Treatment Point Source Category [FRL-8663-8] received August 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9840. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, NOAA, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—NOAA Climate and Global Change Program, Program Announcement [Docket No. 000616180-0180-01] (RIN: 0648-ZA91) received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

9841. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Procedural Revisions for Awards Resulting from Broad Agency Announcements—received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

9842. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Contract Bundling—received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

9843. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Cost Accounting Standards Waivers—received August 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

9844. A letter from the Acting Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Central Contractor Registration (CCR)—received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

9845. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Program Notice of Financial Assistance [Docket No. 000712204-0204-01] (RIN: 0648-XA56) received August 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

9846. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Financial Assistance, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Business Loan Program—received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

9847. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Office of Government Contracting, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Government Contracting Programs—received August 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

9848. A letter from the Associate Deputy Administrator for Government Contracting and Minority Enterprise Development, Small Business Administration, transmitting the annual report on Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development for fiscal year 1999, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 636(j)(16)(B); to the Committee on Small Business.

9849. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Office of Size Standards, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Small Business Size Standards; Arrangement of Transportation of Freight and Cargo—received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.



801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

9850. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report on employment and training programs for veterans during program year 1998 (July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1998) and fiscal year 1999 (October 1, 1998 through September 30, 1999), pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 2009(b); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

9851. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Veterans Training: Vocational Rehabilitation Subsistence Allowance Rates (RIN: 2900-AI74) received August 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

9852. A letter from the The President Of The United States, transmitting notification of his intention to add Nigeria to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), pursuant to Public Law 104-188, section 1952(a)(110 Stat. 1917); (H. Doc. No. 106-287); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

9853. A letter from the The President Of The United States, transmitting notification of his intention to grant Nigeria preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), pursuant to Public Law 104-188, section 1952(a)(110 Stat. 1917); (H. Doc. No. 106-290); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

9854. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the twenty-third annual report on the Child Support Enforcement Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 652(a)(10); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9855. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Service's final rule—Clarification of Schedule P (Form 1120-FSC) [Notice 2000-49] received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9856. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of Public Debt, Office of Chief Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—U.S. Treasury Securities—State and Local Government Series—received August 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9857. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Petitions for Relief: Seizures, Penalties, and Liquidated Damages [T.D. 00-57] (RIN: 1515-AC01) received August 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9858. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2000-18] received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9859. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Information Reporting for Discharges of Indebtedness [Notice 2000-22] received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9860. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Definition of Grantor [TD 8890] (RIN: 1545-AX25) received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9861. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Loans From a Quali-

fied Employer Plan to Plan Participants or Beneficiaries [TD 8894] (RIN: 1545-AE41) received July 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9862. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Eligible Deferred Compensation Plans under Section 457 [Notice 2000-38] received August 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9863. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Comprehensive Case Resolution Pilot Program [Notice 2000-43] received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9864. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Coordinated Issue Life Insurance Industry Loss Utilization in a Life-Nonlife Consolidated Return Separate v. Single Entity Approach UIL 1503.05-00—received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9865. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Department Store Indexes—June 2000 [Notice 2000-39] received August 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9866. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax Forms and Instructions [Rev. Procedure 2000-35] received August 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9867. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Modification of Tax Shelter Rules [TD 8896] (RIN: 1545-AY37) received August 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9868. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Acquisition of Corporate Indebtedness—received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9869. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Increase In Cash-Out Limit Under Sections 411(a)(7), 411(a)(11), and 417(e)(1) for Qualified Retirement Plans [TD 8891] (RIN: 1545-AW59) received August 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9870. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Department Store Indexes—July 2000 [Rev. Ruling 2000-47] received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9871. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Optional Per Diem Rates for Employees, Self-employed Individuals, and Other Taxpayers Used in Computing Deductible Costs [Notice 2000-48] received August 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9872. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property—received August 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9873. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Extension of Due Date for Electronically Filed Information Returns; Limitation of Failure to Pay Penalty for Individuals During Period of Installment Agreement [TD 8895] (RIN: 1545-AX31) received August 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9874. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax Avoidance Using Artificially High Basis [Notice 2000-44] received August 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9875. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rules for Property Produced In A Farming Business—received August 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9876. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Preproductive Periods of Certain Plants [Notice 2000-45] received August 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9877. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Child Welfare Outcomes 1998: Annual Report entitled, "Safety Permanency Well-being"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9878. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Revised Medical Criteria for Evaluating Mental Disorders and Traumatic Brain Injury [Regulation Nos. 4 and 16] (RIN: 0960-AC74) received July 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9879. A letter from the Chair, Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, transmitting the FY 1999 Annual Report of the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, pursuant to Public Law 102-281, section 429(b) (106 Stat. 145); jointly to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and Science.

9880. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, transmitting the annual report summarizing the compliance and enforcement activities of the Office for Civil Rights and identifying significant civil rights or compliance problems, pursuant to Public Law 105-244 section 101(a) (112 Stat. 633); jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and the Judiciary.

9881. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 8629(b); jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

9882. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" rule—Health Insurance Reform: Standard for Electric Transactions [HCFA-0149-F] (RIN: 0938-AI58) received August 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means.

9883. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Appropriateness of Minimum Nurse Staffing Ratios in Nursing Homes Summer 2000"; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means.

9884. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a report authorizing the transfer of up to \$100M in defense articles and services to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, pursuant to Public Law 104-107, section 540(c) (110 Stat. 736); jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.



9885. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report required by section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5852; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

9886. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Health Care Financing Administration, transmitting the Administration's "Major" rule—Medicare Program; Provisions of the Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999; Hospital Inpatient Payments Rates and Costs of Graduate Medical Education [HCFA-1131-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AK20) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

9887. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Health Care Financing Administration, transmitting the Administration's "Major" rule—Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities—Update [HCFA-1112-F] (RIN: 0938-AJ93) received August 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

9888. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Center for Health Plans and Providers, Health Care Financing Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Services: Revisions to Criteria to Define New or Innovative Medical Devices, Drugs, and Biological Eligible for Pass-Through Payments and Corrections to the Criteria for the Grandfather Provision for Certain Federally Qualified Health Centers [HCFA-1005-IFA] (RIN: 0938-AI56) received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

9889. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Health Care Financing Administration, transmitting the Administration's "Major" rule—Medicare Program; Changes to the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2001 Rates [HCFA-1118-F] (RIN: 0938-AK09) received August 10, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LEACH: Committee on Banking and Financial Services. H.R. 4541. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Commodity Exchange Act to promote legal certainty, enhance competition, and reduce systemic risk in markets for futures and over-the-counter derivatives, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 106-711, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLILEY: Committee on Commerce. H.R. 4541. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Commodity Exchange Act to promote legal certainty, enhance competition, and reduce systemic risk in markets for futures and over-the-counter derivatives, and for other purpose; with an amendment (Rept. 106-711, Pt. 3). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4840. A bill to reauthorize the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act; with an amendment (Rept. 106-804). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1027. An act to reauthorize the participation of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Deschutes Resources Conservancy, and for other purposes (Rept. 106-805). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2798. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide financial assistance to the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California for salmon habitat restoration projects in coastal waters and upland drainages; with an amendment (Rept. 106-806). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2296. A bill to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide that the number of members on the legislature of the Virgin Islands and the number of such members constituting a quorum shall be determined by the laws of the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes (Rept. 106-807). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1275. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to produce and sell products and to sell publications relating to the Hoover Dam, and to deposit revenues generated from the sales into the Colorado River Dam fund (Rept. 106-808). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4318. A bill to establish the Red River National Wildlife Refuge; with an amendment (Rept. 106-809). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2090. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to establish the Coordinated Oceanographic Program Advisory Panel to report to the Congress on the feasibility and social value of a coordinated oceanography program; with an amendment (Rept. 106-810). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1113. A bill to assist in the development and implementation of projects to provide for the control of drainage, storm, flood and other waters as part of water-related integrated resource management, environmental infrastructure, and resource protection and development projects in the Colusa Basin Watershed, California; with an amendment (Rept. 106-811). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4389. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain water distribution facilities to the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District; with an amendment (Rept. 106-812). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3520. A bill to designate segments and tributaries of White Clay Creek, Delaware and Pennsylvania, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; with an amendment (Rept. 106-813). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1211. A act to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner, (Rept. 106-814). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 755. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide restitution to the people of Guam who suffered atrocities such as personal injury, forced labor, forced marches, internment, and death during the occupation of Guam in World War II, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106-815). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4226. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Black Hills National Forest and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire replacement sites and to acquire or construct administrative improvements in connection with the Black Hills National Forest; with an amendment (Rept. 106-816). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4583. A bill to extend the authorization for the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs (Rept. 106-817). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 406. An act to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to make permanent the demonstration program that allows for direct billing of medicare, medicaid, and other third party payors, and to expand the eligibility under such program to other tribes and tribal organizations (Rept. 106-818 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1508. An act to provide technical and legal assistance for tribal justice systems and members of Indian tribes, and for other purposes (Rept. 106-819 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1937. An act to amend the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act to provide for sales of electricity by the Bonneville Power Administration to joint operating entities (Rept. 106-820 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on Science. H.R. 4271. A bill to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106-821 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. REYNOLDS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 570. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4115) to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes (Rept. 106-822). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

*[The following action occurred on July 28, 2000]*

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on Ways and Means and Small Business discharged. H.R. 2848 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

*[Submitted September 6, 2000]*

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce discharged. S. 406 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on the Judiciary discharged. S. 1508 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on Commerce discharged. S. 1937 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

#### TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 4271. Referral to the Committee on Education and the Workforce extended for a period ending not later than September 21, 2000.

S. 406. Referral to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than September 6, 2000.

S. 1508. Referral to the Committee on the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than September 6, 2000.

S. 1937. Referral to the Committee on Commerce extended for a period ending not later than September 6, 2000.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. COBLE (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, and Mrs. BONO):

H.R. 5106. A bill to make technical corrections in copyright law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COBLE (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. BONO, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. ROGAN):

H.R. 5107. A bill to make certain corrections in copyright law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCINTOSH:

H.R. 5108. A bill to provide for the geographic reclassification of a county under the Medicare Program to provide for more equitable payments under that program to hospitals located in that county; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 5109. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the personnel system of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. BONO, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. BACA):

H.R. 5110. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 3470 12th Street in Riverside, California, as the "George E. Brown, Jr. United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 5111. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to treat certain property boundaries as the boundaries of the Lawrence County Airport, Courtland, Alabama, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 5112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against

income tax to elementary and secondary public school teachers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 5113. A bill to amend the Flood Control Act of 1944 to provide that investor owned utilities and other private entities shall have the same rights to purchase electric energy generated at Federal facilities as public bodies and cooperatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Resources, and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 5114. A bill to require that the Secretary of the Interior conduct a study to identify sites and resources, and to recommend alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Cold War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. KLINK:

H.R. 5115. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program available to the general public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 5116. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional authorizations of appropriations for the program for the National Health Service Corps; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RAMSTAD (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 5117. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the allowance of the child credit, the deduction for personal exemptions, and the earned income credit for missing children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 5118. A bill to provide the waters and submerged lands off the coast of New Jersey and within the Historic Area Remediation Site shall be treated as a marine protected area for purposes of Executive Order 13158, dated May 26, 2000; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 5119. A bill to provide for health care liability reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHAFFER (for himself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CRANE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. TALENT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. SOUDER, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MCINNIS, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. STARK, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr.

CUMMINGS, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. RAHALL):

H. Con. Res. 390. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Taiwan's participation in the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H. Res. 571. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of Czech-American Heritage Month and recognizing the contributions of Czech Americans to the United States; to the Committee on Government Reform.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

467. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, relative to Senate Memorial No. 5 urging the Congress of the United States to amend the employee retirement income security act of 1974 to grant authority to all individual states to monitor and regulate self-funded employer-based health plans in order to provide greater consumer protection and effect health care reform; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

468. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to a House Resolution memorializing the Congress to initiate any and all appropriate action to lower gasoline prices; to the Committee on Commerce.

469. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of The Mariana Islands, relative to House Resolution No. 12-58 memorializing the Department of Interior to assist the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to obtain for the Commonwealth Compact-Impact funds and a waiver of the CIP local matching fund requirement; to the Committee on Resources.

470. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution 3 memorializing the United States Congress to revise significantly Federal Estate Tax Law to reduce the onerous tax burden related to the transfer of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 59: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 65: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 72: Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 207: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 218: Mrs. BONO and Mr. RILEY.

H.R. 284: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. FROST, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. JENKINS.

H.R. 303: Mr. BASS, Mr. FORD, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, and Mr. SHAW.

H.R. 360: Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 402: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 407: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 460: Mr. WISE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GILCREST, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 483: Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 515: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 534: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 583: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. SAWYER, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 783: Mr. POMEROY.  
H.R. 793: Mr. HAYWORTH.  
H.R. 842: Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 860: Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. REYES.  
H.R. 890: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 1020: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. LOBIONDO.  
H.R. 1057: Mr. EDWARDS.  
H.R. 1108: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1115: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 1142: Mr. BUYER.  
H.R. 1156: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 1163: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 1168: Mr. HORN, Mr. MICA, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 1248: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. SABO, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, and Mr. GEPHARDT.  
H.R. 1263: Mr. PETRI.  
H.R. 1285: Mr. BOSWELL.  
H.R. 1286: Mr. SWEENEY.  
H.R. 1413: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.  
H.R. 1465: Mr. SHADEGG.  
H.R. 1644: Mr. TURNER.  
H.R. 1671: Mr. JENKINS, Mr. MICA, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. KIND, Mr. FORBES, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.  
H.R. 1708: Mr. SUNUNU.  
H.R. 1798: Mr. BOEHLERT.  
H.R. 1824: Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. TOWNS.  
H.R. 1854: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.  
H.R. 1870: Mr. LOBIONDO and Mr. HOLDEN.  
H.R. 1871: Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. REYES, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 1890: Mrs. MEEK of Florida and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
H.R. 1926: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, and Mr. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 2000: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 2166: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. TANCREDO.  
H.R. 2308: Mrs. WILSON.  
H.R. 2321: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
H.R. 2451: Mr. DICKEY, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. BENTSEN.  
H.R. 2499: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.  
H.R. 2562: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
H.R. 2592: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.  
H.R. 2611: Mr. BORSKI.  
H.R. 2618: Mr. QUINN.  
H.R. 2620: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GILCHREST, Ms. DANNER, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. EHR- LICH, Mr. FROST, and Mr. CRANE.  
H.R. 2631: Mrs. CLAYTON and Mrs. LOWEY.  
H.R. 2660: Mr. BOEHLERT.  
H.R. 2696: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.  
H.R. 2697: Mr. NETHERCUTT.  
H.R. 2710: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Ms. LEE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. WEINER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. REYES, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HORN, Mr. FRELING- HUYSEN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. ROTH- MAN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GREEN- WOOD, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BOYD, Mr. GREEN of WISCONSIN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. NEY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FROST, and Mr. BONILLA.  
H.R. 2725: Mr. DICKEY.  
H.R. 2774: Mr. SABO.  
H.R. 2814: Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 2892: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KLINK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Ms. DANNER.  
H.R. 3003: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HORN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. KLINK, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 3032: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.  
H.R. 3047: Mr. HOFFEL.  
H.R. 3100: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 3107: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
H.R. 3127: Mr. WU.  
H.R. 3144: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.  
H.R. 3192: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. FROST.  
H.R. 3235: Mrs. CAPPS and Mr. HINOJOSA.  
H.R. 3372: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 3408: Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. SHAYS.  
H.R. 3463: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.  
H.R. 3514: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. ROY- BAL-ALLARD, Mr. WAMP, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. ISAKSON.  
H.R. 3546: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. LARSON.  
H.R. 3573: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.  
H.R. 3590: Mr. MICA.  
H.R. 3593: Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 3661: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.  
H.R. 3677: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. LAZIO.  
H.R. 3694: Mr. BOYD.  
H.R. 3732: Mr. OXLEY.  
H.R. 3809: Mr. RAMSTAD.  
H.R. 3825: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 3850: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky and Mr. GILLMOR.  
H.R. 3861: Mr. ANDREW.  
H.R. 3891: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE, and Mr. STARK.  
H.R. 3896: Mrs. THURMAN and Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 4191: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
H.R. 4196: Mr. STUMP.  
H.R. 4213: Mrs. FOWLER.  
H.R. 4248: Mr. BEREUTER.  
H.R. 4258: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 4259: Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H.R. 4271: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MICA, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. KLINK, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. FALCOMAEGA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 4272: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MICA, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. KLINK, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. FALCOMAEGA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 4273: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MICA, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. KLINK, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. FALCOMAEGA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 4274: Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. MATSUI.  
H.R. 4277: Mr. REYES, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GIL- MAN, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. RIV- ERS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. KLINK, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. HYDE.  
H.R. 4281: Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SEXTON, and Mr. ENGEL.  
H.R. 4292: Mr. HILL of Montana, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.  
H.R. 4328: Mr. PICKERING, Ms. LEE, and Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 4334: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 4349: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO and Mr. UNDERWOOD.  
H.R. 4357: Mrs. CAPPS.  
H.R. 4361: Mr. SKELTON, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 4375: Mr. BERMAN and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 4393: Mr. FROST, Mr. BARRETT of Wis- consin, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. WISE, Mr. DAVIS of Illi- nois, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. MCKEON.  
H.R. 4438: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 4453: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. WAX- MAN.  
H.R. 4467: Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. BONILLA, and Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 4471: Mr. COYNE.  
H.R. 4479: Mr. BILBRAY.  
H.R. 4483: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 4492: Mr. SOUDER.  
H.R. 4493: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. RANGEL.  
H.R. 4511: Mr. SOUDER and Mr. MARTINEZ.  
H.R. 4543: Mr. FROST, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 4567: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.  
H.R. 4569: Mr. GILMAN.  
H.R. 4570: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. JACK- SON-LEE of Texas, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, and Mr. ENGEL.  
H.R. 4636: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. HILLIARD.  
H.R. 4639: Mr. KINGSTON.  
H.R. 4652: Mr. McNULTY and Mr. SHADEGG.  
H.R. 4659: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.  
H.R. 4673: Mr. GILLMOR.  
H.R. 4677: Mr. GOODE, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. MINGE, Mr. BONILLA, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.  
H.R. 4684: Mr. LOBIONDO and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.  
H.R. 4701: Mr. MCKEON, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. LATOURETTE.  
H.R. 4702: Mr. GORDON.  
H.R. 4727: Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEE, and Mr. OLVER.  
H.R. 4736: Mr. BAKER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUYER, Ms. DANNER, Mr. FROST, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. HORN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. WAMP.  
H.R. 4740: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. BALDACCII.  
H.R. 4742: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 4746: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.  
H.R. 4759: Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KILBE, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
H.R. 4770: Mr. BALDACCII.  
H.R. 4793: Ms. LEE.  
H.R. 4794: Mr. ISAKSON and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 4822: Mr. FORST, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GUTIER- REZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. REYES, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FORBES, and Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 4825: Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KLINK, Mr. VENTO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Ms. DANNER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MAT- SUI, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DIXON, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. VITTER.

H.R. 4830: Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 4831: Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 4841: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 4848: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GORDON, Mr. LEACH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 4878: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4902: Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 4907: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 4922: Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. BASS.

H.R. 4926: Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO.

H.R. 4950: Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. LEACH, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 4951: Mr. UPTON, Mrs. FOWLER, and Mr. CRANE.

H.R. 4966: Mr. BECERRA, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. STARK, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 4968: Mr. METCALF, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 4971: Mr. CRANE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. RILEY, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 4976: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 4987: Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 4992: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 5004: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 5021: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 5034: Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 5035: Mr. BERMAN and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 5055: Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 5066: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LEE, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 5067: Mr. BONIOR and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5098: Mr. TANCREDO.

H. Con. Res. 74: Ms. PELOSI and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H. Con. Res. 177: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H. Con. Res. 306: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WU, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. CRAMER.

H. Con. Res. 308: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. SANDERS.

H. Con. Res. 327: Mr. NORWOOD and Mr. PASCRELL.

H. Con. Res. 341: Mrs. MORELLA.

H. Con. Res. 345: Ms. DANNER.

H. Con. Res. 355: Mr. FILNER, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. BONIOR.

H. Con. Res. 361: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. RUSH.

H. Con. Res. 363: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H. Con. Res. 368: Mr. ROGAN and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Con. Res. 370: Mr. HORN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. CAPPERS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. ESHOO, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H. Con. Res. 376: Mr. LATOURETTE and Mr. RAHALL.

H. Res. 420: Mr. ALLEN.

H. Res. 458: Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. COX, Mr. NORWOOD, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. TURNER.

H. Res. 461: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. HORN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. COOK, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. PASCRELL.

#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3703: Mr. METCALF.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

104. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 421 supporting the continuation of Section 8 Housing to protect the homes and residences of 170 Rockland families at the Nyack Plaza in the Village of Nyack, Town of Orangetown; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

105. Also, a petition of The European Parliament, relative to a resolution on the establishment of a common European security and defense policy with a view to the European Council in Feira; to the Committee on International Relations.

106. Also, a petition of the National Assembly of Korea, relative to a Resolution calling for the revision of the Agreement under Article 4 of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, regarding facilities and areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in the Republic of Korea; to the Committee on International Relations.

107. Also, a petition of National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, relative to A Resolution promoting the States and Territories participation in the National Environmental Policy Act; to the Committee on Resources.

108. Also, a petition of Legislature of Rockland County, NY, relative to Resolution No. 419 permitting Rockland County to repeal the county's 3% sales tax on gasoline for two successive six month periods to provide financial relief to area residents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.